The Mapleton Item.

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Ninette's Career.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

It was snowing still, sharp prickles of whiteness in the gloomy December dusk, when Ninette Beauvoir was driven up to her cousin's house. The air was intensely cold, the houses on either side of the street loomed up like huge phantoms, and the gas-jets seemed to thrill and shiver in the wind. And the welcome of Mrs. Berry, her cousin's housekeeper, was a dead match for the weather and the wind.

"I am expected, I suppose?" said Ninette, wondering why the woman did not open the door a little wider.

"What name?" cautiously inquired Mrs. Berry.

"Miss Beauvoir, from Atlanta, Georgia."

"I have heard nothing of it," said Mrs. Berry, without opening the door a fraction of an inch farther.

"Mr. Trebleton is at home, I suppose?"

"No, miss, he's not," still frigidly.

"I will come in," said Ninette, trying to swallow the suffocating sensation in her throat. "I will wait for him. It is so cold, and I —I am half frozen."

Mrs. Berry hesitated a moment, then opened the door, ungraciously enough.

"Well, she said, "I suppose you can wait in the study until he comes."

She showed Ninette into the red-curtained, cozy little room, lined with books, lighted by the soft ring of flame that streamed from a shaded gas-jet, warmed with the glow of a coral-red fire upon the hearth. And there, surreptitously turning the keys in the secretary-drawers and writing-table and taking them out, Mrs. Berry left her.

"There are the paper-weights," said Mrs. Berry to herself, "and the ivory paper-cutters and the inkstand with the stag's head in bronze: but I don't believe she would take *them!*"

While Ninette, left alone, crouched down in the low chair before the fire and burst into tears.

"Is all the North as cruel, as hard, as frozen cold as this?" she asked herself, with a convulsive shudder. "Oh, it would have been better to have died of starvation in my own sunny, golden South! If a stray dog, there, had crept in out of the storm at night, they would, at least, have given him a bone and a kind word. But for me there is no such welcome!"

When Mr. Trebleton came in at nine o'clock, he found Ninette still looking at the fire through eyes that swam with tears.

"I am Ninette Beauvoir, your cousin's child," said she, rising with varying color.

"Happy to make your acquaintance, I am sure," said Mr. Trebleton, apparently so busy in removing his gloves that he never noticed her offered hand. "What can I no for you, Miss Beauvoir?"

Ninette looked at him with large, gray eyes.

"Papa said, before he died," she faltered, "that you would give me a home with your daughters. I have no longer a home of my own. Papa's illness was expensive and took all our means."

"Quite out of the question; quite out of the question," said Mr. Trebleton, hurriedly, as he took up a poker and began beating the topmost lumps of coal on the fire. "Perhaps you are not aware, Miss Beauvoir, that I have a large and expensive family of my own, and I couldn't think of undertaking any additional expenses."

Ninette listened, apparently incredulous of her own senses.

"But what am I to do?" she asked.

"What do other girls do who are thrown on their own resources?" rather curtly demanded Mr. Trebleton, secretly wishing that the interview was over.

"I don't know," said Ninette, simply. "I am only an ignorant Southern girl. No one ever told me. I supposed, of course, that I could come and live with you!"

"Humph!" said Mr. Trebleton. "They teach; they take in sewing; they go into stores, shops, factories. They strive for independence."

"Cousin Trebleton," said Ninette, with a quivering lip, "if I could see your wife—your daughters—they are women like me; they—"

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Trebleton, stonily, "but they are out of town. There, there; don't cry. If there's anything I hate, is to see a woman make a scene. Of course, you can stay here to-night. My housekeeper, Mrs. Berry, will take care of you. In the morning you will find yourself more able to look things in the face."

Mrs. Berry, still, stiff and silent, conducted Ninette to an arctic-cold bedroom at the top of the house, where the very candle seemed to shiver.

"What's the matter now?" said Mrs. Berry. "Why are you crying?"

"I am so hungry," sobbed Ninette, in whose nature starvation had completely overcome the heroic element. "I have had nothing to eat since eight o'clock this morning."

Mrs. Berry bit her lip impatiently.

"And the kitchen fire gone down," she said, "and not a drop of milk left! Well, I'll go down and see what I can find."

But when she came back, poor little Ninette, who had crept into bed to get warm, was sound asleep. And the niggardly sandwich and slice of withered cake were too late.

Mr. Trebleton took Ninette to a genteel intelligence bureau the next day.

"This lady," he said to her, indicating a stout female in black-silk behind a tall desk, "will procure decent lodgings for you, and put you in the way to employment. And, if I can be of any further service to you, pray let me know."

And he had given her hand a fish-like pressure and was gone, before she fairly comprehended that this was his way of getting rid of her.

Poor Ninette! Poor little tropical child of the South, how infinitely lonely she felt at that moment!

But the stout female took up a pen, opened a big book and began to ask questions with bewildering brusqueness and rapidity, and Ninette soon caught the infection of her energy.

The rest of the week was like the shifting scenes which Ninette remembered to have seen at a pantomime, years and years ago. She was hurried from place to place in the great, noisy bedlam of a city. Nobody wanted a nursery governess; the school lists were crowded to overflowing; from the stores Ninette shrank with trembling horror, after she had seen the smooth, nice, oily-faced superintendents of one or two.

"I can do nothing more for you," said the stout female, at length, "unless, indeed, they can give you employment at the Decoration Rooms. It won't cost anything for you to go and see!"

To the Rooms of Decorative Art Ninette accordingly went. The directress was engaged. She would see the young person presently. Let her be shown into the work-room.

A great, bright, well-ventilated apartment filled with busy workers, some at frames, some at tables, some standing before easels; and one pale, middle-aged woman was drawing a design for wall-paper on a huge sheet of coarse paper—daisies, corn-flowers, trailing vines, all tangled together.

"That is not right!" exclaimed Ninette, involuntarily, as she watched the slow, uncertain progress of the pencil. "Let me show you how to bring that vine out!"

The woman stared, but Ninette had caught her pencil from her hand, and, with two or three bold strokes, altered the whole character of the design. From mediocre it became original; from stiffness, it took on a wild, woodland grace.

"How did you do that?" asked the stupid, middle-aged woman in bewilderment.

"I don't know," confessed Ninette, crimsoning. "But don't you see—can't you comprehend? It *couldn't* be otherwise! It *must* come out so!"

A hand was laid lightly on her shoulder, and turning around, she found herself looking into the calm amused eyes of the directress.

"You are right my child," she said, "it could not be otherwise. But it is not one in a thousand who would know it. Come here, I must talk with you!"

That half-hour in the work-room of the Decoration Society was the turning point of Ninette Beauvoir's life. She had found her niche in life's temple.

She could scarcely reckon up within her own mind the number of years that passed when she sat alone in the little private parlor of the Decoration Rooms in the soft dusk of a March evening, with the red gleam of the fire filling the room with dreamy softness. She had grown from an impulsive child into a tall, beautiful, self-poised woman, who presided over the ramifications of the great society with queenly dignity and well-balanced judgment. And Ninette was happy now in having discovered her true career.

The girl entered with lights. Miss Beauvoir glanced up.

"I shall not need the light, Gretchen," she said. "I am going home as soon as the carriage comes for me."

"There is an old gentleman, Miss Beauvoir, to see you," said the girl, apologetically. "I told him it was past hours, but he said he had walked a long distance to see you, and seemed so old and feeble that I didn't like to refuse him. He has a port-folio under his arm."

"Where is he Gretchen? In the reception-room?" interrupted Miss Beauvoir. "I will go to him."

A tall, stooped old man, with scanty locks, threadbare clothes and gloves mended until they resemble a piece of mosaic, turned as she entered.

"Do I speak," he asked, "to the head of the establishment?"

Miss Beauvoir inclined her head. In her dark-silk dress and mantle edged with fur she looked even older, more dignified than her years.

"I am very poor," he said. "I have met with reverses in business and am quite dependent on the exertions of my daughters. They have been brought up ladies, and, consequently, are comparatively helpless; but they have done a little needle work, for which they would be glad to obtain a fair price, and—"

"Mr. Trebleton!" cried out Ninette, holding out both her hands.

He flushed deeply.

"That is my name," he said, "but I was not aware—"

"Have you forgotten me?" she interrupted. "Little Ninette Beauvoir! Don't you remember that we are cousins? My circumstances are good," she added coloring a little. "I receive an excellent salary here and have money laid up. Do you think I can allow my father's cousin to want? I have a comfortable home; it shall be yours and my cousins' also. My carriage is at the door now. Let us go together to your home."

And Ninette, in her enthusiasm over-ruled poor Mr. Trebleton's feeble objections.

"A comfortable home" she had called it, but to the poverty-stricken inhabitants of a tenement-house on Grant Street the little brown-stone dwelling seemed a palace, with its bright open fires, its sweetness of hot-house flowers, its moss-soft carpets, dark oiled boards and walls tinted with the softest of colors.

Mr. Trebleton sat feebly down in the big velvet arm-chair; his pale, sickly daughters stood beside him, embarrassed, yet happy in their young cousin's warm Southern welcome.

"Do you mean," he faltered, "that we are to live here—always?"

"What else could I possibly mean?" said Ninette, kneeling to arrange the coffee and fruit on the table at his side. "Are you not my cousins? Where should your home be but with me?"

Mr. Trebleton brushed something from his eyelashes.

"Ninette," said he, faintly, "I do not deserve this. I—I didn't treat *you* so, when you came a solitary orphan to my house!"

"Let all that be forgotten," said Ninette, gently. "Remember, only, that you are welcome, more than welcome to my hearth and home!"

So Stephen Trebleton and his daughters stayed on, always, in the sunny little brown-stone house. And Ninette was happy, for she had it in her power to bestow happiness.

"Of what use is money, if not to help others with?" said sweet Ninette. "And they are my cousins, too."

But Mr. Trebleton had not argued thus on that snowy December night when Ninette Beauvoir came, homeless and solitary to him.

"Lord be merciful to me a sinner," he breathed. "But I never knew, until I saw it in the uncompromising light of the past, what a miserable, selfish brute I was."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

REV. DR. TALMAGE

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON

Subject: "God Among the Birds."

TEXT: *"Behold the fowls of the air!"*—Matthew vi., 26.

There is silence now in all our January forests, except as the winds whistle through the bare branches. Our northern woods are deserted concert halls. The organ lofts in the temple of nature are hymnless. Trees which were full of carol and chirp and chant are now waiting for the coming back of rich plumes and warbling voices, solos, duets, quartetes, cantatas and Te Deums. But the Bible is full of birds at all seasons, and prophets and patriots and apostles, and Christ Himself, employ them for moral and religious purposes. My text is an extract from the sermon on the mount, and perhaps it was at a moment when a flock of birds flew past that Christ waved His hand toward them and said, "Behold the fowls of the air!" And so in this course of sermons on God everywhere I preach to you this third sermon concerning the Ornithology of the Bible; or, God Among the Birds.

Most of the other sciences you may study or not study as you please. Use your own judgment, exercise your own taste. But about this science of ornithology we have no option. The divine command is positive when it says in my text, "Behold the fowls of the air!" That is, study their habits. Examine their colors. Notice their speed. See the hand of God in their construction. It is easy for me to obey the command of the text, for I was brought up among the race of wings and from boyhood heard their matins at sunrise and their vespers at sunset.

Their nests have been to me a fascination, and my satisfaction is that I never robbed one of them any more than I would steal a child from a cradle, for a bird is a child of the sky, and its nest is the cradle. They are almost human, for they have their loves and hates, affinities and antipathies, understand joy and grief, have conjugal and maternal instinct, wage wars and entertain jealousies, have a language of their own and powers of association. Thank God for birds and skies full of them! It is useless to expect to understand the Bible unless we study natural history.

Five hundred and ninety-three times does the Bible allude to the facts of natural history, and I do not wender that it makes so many allusions ornithological. The skies and the caverns of Palestine are friendly to the winged creatures, and so many fly and roost and nest and hatch in that region that inspired writers do not have far to go to get ornithological illustration of divine truth. There are over forty species of birds recognized in the Scriptures.

Oh, what a variety of wings in Palestine! The dove, the robin, the eagle, the cormorant or plunging bird, hurling itself from sky to wave and with long beak clutching its prey; the thrush, which especially dislikes a crowd; the partridges; the hawk, bold and ruthless, hovering head to windward while watching for prey; the swan, at home among the marshes and with feet so constructed it can walk on the leaves of water plants; the raven, the lapwing, malodorous and in the Bible denounced as inedible, though it has extraordinary headdress; the stork; the ossifrage, that always had a habit of dropping on a stone the turtle it had lifted and so killing it for food, and on one occasion mistook the bald head of Æschylus, the Greek poet, for a white stone, and dropped a turtle upon it, killing the famous Greek; the cuckoo, with crested head and crimson throat and wings snow tipped, but too lazy to build its own nest, and so having the habit of depositing its eggs in nests belonging to other birds; the bluejay, the grouse, the plover, the magpie, the kingfisher, the pelican, which is the caricature of all the feathered creation; the owl, the goldfinch, the bittern, the harrier, the bulbul, the osprey; the vulture, that king of scavengers, with neck covered with repulsive down instead of attractive feathers; the quarrelsome starling; the swallow, flying a mile a minute and sometimes ten hours in succession, the heron, the quail, the peacock, the ostrich, the lark, the crow, the kite, the bat, the blackbird and many others, with all colors, all sounds, all styles of flight, all habits, all architecture of nests, leaving nothing wanting in suggestiveness. They were all the creation placed all around on the rocks and in the trees and on the ground to serenade Adam's arrival. They took their places on Friday, as the first man was made on Saturday. Whatever else he had or did not have, he should have music. The first sound that struck the human ear was a bird's voice.

Yes, Christian geology—for you know there is a Christian geology as well as an infidel geology—Christian geology comes in and helps the Bible show what we owe to the bird creation. Before the human race came into this world the world was occupied by reptiles and by all sorts of destructive monsters—millions of creatures, loathsome and hideous. God sent huge birds to clear the earth of these creatures before Adam and Eve were created. The remains of these birds have been found imbedded in the rocks. The skeleton of one eagle has been found twenty feet in height and fifty feet from tip of wing to tip of wing. Many armies of beaks and claws were necessary to clear the earth of creatures that would have destroyed the human race with one clip. I like to find this harmony of revelation and science, and to have demonstrated that the God who made the world made the Bible.

Moses, the greatest lawyer of all time and a great man for facts, had enough sentiment and poetry and musical taste to welcome the illuminated wings and the voices divinely drilled into the first chapter of Genises. How should Noah, the old ship-carpenter, 600 years of age, find out when the world was fit again for human residence after the universal freshet? A bird will tell, and nothing else can. No man can come down from the mountain to invite Noah and his family out to terra firma, for the mountains were submerged. As a bird first heralded the human race into the world, now a bird will help the human race back to the world that had shipped a sea that whelmed everything.

Noah stands on Sunday morning at the window of the ark, in his hand a cooing dove, so gentle, so innocent, so affectionate, and he said: "Now, my little dove, fly away over these waters, explore and come back and tell us whether it is safe to land." After a long flight it returned hungry and weary and wet, and by its looks and manners said to Noah and his family: "The world is not fit for you to disembark." Noah waited a week, and next Sunday morning he let the dove fly again for a second exploration, and Sunday evening it came back with a leaf that had the sign of just having been plucked from a living fruit tree, and the bird reported the world do tolerably well for a bird to live in, but not yet sufficiently recovered for human residence.

Noah waited another week, and next Sunday morning he sent out the dove on the third exploration, but it returned not, for it found the world so attractive now it did not want to be caged again, and then the emigrants from the antediluvian world landed. It was a bird that told them when to take possession of the resuscitated planet. So the human race were saved by a bird's wing, for, attempting to land too soon, they would have perished.

Aye, here comes a whole flock of doves—rock doves, ring doves, stock doves—and they make Isaiah think of great revivals and great awakenings when souls fly for shelter like a flock of pigeons swooping to the opening of a pigeon coop, and he cries out, "Who are these that fly as doves to their windows?" David, with Saul after him, and flying from cavern to cavern, compares himself to a desert partridge, a bird which especially haunts rocky places, and boys and hunters to this day take after it with sticks, for the partridge runs rather than flies.

David, chased and clubbed and harried of pursuers, says, "I am hunted as a partridge on the mountains." Speaking of his forlorn condition, he says, "I am like a pelican in the wilderness." Describing his loneliness, he says, "I am a swallow alone on the house-top." Hezekiah, in the emaciation of his sickness, compares himself to a crane, thin and wasted. Job had so much trouble he could not sleep nights, and he describes his insomnia by saying, "I am a companion to owls." Isaiah compares the desolations of banished Israel to an owl and bittern and cormorant among a city's ruins.

Jeremiah, describing the cruelty of parents toward children, compares them to the ostrich, who leaves its eggs in the sand uncared for, crying, "The daughter of my people is become like the ostriches of the wilderness." Among the provisions piled on Solomon's bountiful table he speaks of "fatted fowl." The Israelites in the desert got tired of manna and they had quails—quails for breakfast, quails for dinner, quails for supper, and they died of quails. The Bible refers to the migratory habits of the birds and says, "The stork knoweth her appointed time and the turtle and the crane and the swallow the time of their going, but my people know not the judgments of the Lord."

Would the prophet illustrate the fate of fraud, he points to a failure at incubation and says, "As a partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days and at his end shall be a fool." The partridge, the most careless of all birds in choice of its place of nest, building it on the ground and often near a frequented road or in a slight depression of ground, without reference to safety, and soon a hoof or a scythe or a cart-wheel ends all. So says the prophet, a man who gathers under him dishonest dollars will hatch out of them no peace, no satisfaction, no happiness, no security.

What vivid similitude! The quickest way to amass a fortune is by iniquity, but the trouble is about keeping it. Every hour of every day some such partridge is driven off the nest. Panics are only a flutter of partridges. It is too tedious work to become rich in the old fashioned way, and if a man can by one falsehood make as much as by ten years of hard labor, why not tell it? And if one counterfeit check will bring the dollars as easily as genuine issue, why not make it? One year's fraud will be equal to a half a lifetime's sweat. Why not live solely by one's wits? A fortune thus built will be firm and everlasting. Will it! Ha! build your house on a volcano's crater; go to sleep on the bosom of an avalanche. The volcano will blaze, and the avalanche will thunder.

There are estates which have been coming together from age to age. Many years ago that estate started in a husband's industry and a wife's economy. It grew from generation to generation by good habits and high minded enterprise. Old fashioned industry was the mine from which that gold was dug, and God will keep the deeds of such an estate in His buckler. Foreclose your mortgage, spring your snap judgments, plot with acutest intrigue against a family property like that and you cannot do it a permanent damage, Better than warrantee deed and better than fire insurance is the defense which God's own hand will give it.

But here is a man to-day as poor as Job after he was robbed by satan of everything but his boils, yet suddenly to-morrow he is a rich man. There is no accounting for his sudden affluence. He has not yet failed often enough to become wealthy. No one pretends to account for his princely wardrobe, or the chased silver, or the full curbed steeds that rear and neigh like Bucephalus in the grasp of his coachman. Did he come to a sudden inheritance? No. Did he make a fortune on purchase and sale? No. Everybody asks where did that partridge hatch. The devil suddenly threw him up, and the devil will suddenly let him come down. That hidden scheme God saw from the first conception of the plot. That partridge, swift disaster will shoot it down, and the higher it flies the harder it falls. The prophet saw, as you and I have often seen, the awful mistake of partridges.

But from the top of a Bible fir tree I hear the shrill cry of the strork. Job, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, speak of it. David cries out, "As for the stork, the fir tree is her house." This large white Bible bird is supposed, without alighting sometimes to wing its way from the region of the Rhine to Africa. As winter comes all the storks fly to warmer climes and the last one of their number that arrives at the spot to which they migrate is killed by them. What havoc it would make in our species if those men were killed who are always behind! In oriental cities the stork is domesticated and walks about on the street and will follow its keeper.

In the city of Ephesus I saw a long row of pillars, on the top of each pillar a stork's nest. But the word "stork" ordinarily means mercy and affection, from the fact that this bird was distinguished for its great love for its parents. It never forsakes them, and even after they become feeble protects and provides for them. In migrating the old storks lean their necks on the young storks, and when the old ones give out the young ones carry them on their backs. God forbid that a dumb stork should have more heart than we. Blessed is that table at which an old father and mother sit; blessed that altar at which an old father and mother kneel!

What it is to have a mother they know best who have lost her. God only knows the agony she suffered for us, the times she wept over our cradle and the anxious sighs her bosom heaved as we lay upon it, the sick nights when she watched us long after every one was tired out but God and herself. Her lifeblood beats in our hearts, and her image lives in our face. That man is graceless as a cannibal who ill treats his parents, and he who begrudges them daily bread and clothes them but shabbily, may God have patience with him; I cannot. I heard a man once say, "I now have my old mother on my hands." Ye storks on your way with food to your aged parents, shame him!

But yonder in this Bible sky flies a bird that is speckled. The prophet describing the church cries out, "Mine heritage is unto me as a speckled bird; the birds round about are against her." So it was then; so it is now. Holiness picked at. Consecration picked at. Benevolence picked at. Usefulness picked at. A speckled bird is a peculiar bird; and that arouses the antipathy of all the beaks of the forest.

The church of God is a peculiar institution, and that is enough to evoke attack of the world, for it is a speckled bird to be picked at. The inconsistencies of Christians are a banquet on which multitudes get fat. They ascribe everything you do to wrong motives. Put a dollar in the poor box and they will say that you dropped it there only that you might hear it ring. Invite them to Christ and they will call you a fanatic. Let there be contention among Christians, and they will say: "Hurrah! The church is in decadence."

Christ intended that His church should always remain a speckled bird. Let birds of another feather pick at her, but they cannot rob her of a single plume. Like the albatross, she can sleep on the bosom of a tempest. She has gone through the fires of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace and not got burned; through the waters of the Red sea and not been drowned; through the shipwreck on the breakers of Melitia and not been foundered. Let all earth and hell try to hunt down this speckled bird, but far above human scorn and infernal assault it shall sing over every mountain top and fly over every nation, and her triumphant song shall be: "The church of God! The pillar and ground of the truth. The gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

But we cannot stop here. From a tall cliff hanging over the sea I hear the eagle calling unto the tempest and lifting its wings to smite the whirlwind. Moses, Jeremiah, Hosea and Habakkuk at times in their writings take their pen from the eagle's wing. It is a bird with fierceness in its eye, its feet armed with claws of iron and its head with a dreadful beak. Two or three of them can fill the heavens with clangor. But generally this monster of the air is alone and unaccompanied, for the reason that its habits are so predaceous it requires five or ten miles of aerial or earthly dominion all for itself.

The black brown of its back, and the white of its lower feathers, and the fire of its eye, and the long flap of its wing make glimpse of it as it swings down into the valley to pick up a rabbit, or a lamb, or a child and then swings back to its throne on the rock something never to be forgotten. Scattered about its eyrie of altitudinous solitude are the bones of its conquests. But while the beak and the claws of the eagle are the terror of all the travelers of the air, the mother eagle is most kind and gentle to her young. God compares His treatment of His people to the eagle's care of the eaglets. Deuteronomy xxxii., 11, "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreading abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead."

The old eagle first shoves the young one out of the nest in order to make it fly, and then takes it on her back and flies with it and shakes it off in the air, and if it seems like falling quickly flies under it and takes it on her wing again. So God does with us. Disaster, failure in business, disappointment, bereavement, is only God's way of shaking us out of our comfortable nest in order that we may learn how to fly. You who are complaining that you have no faith or courage of Christian zeal have had it too easy. You never will learn to fly in that comfortable nest.

Like an eagle, Christ has carried us on His back. At times we have been shaken off, and when we were about to fall He came under us again and brought us ont of the gloomy valley to the sunny mountain. Never an eagle brooded with such love and care over her young as God's wings have been over us. Across what oceans of trouble we have gone in safety upon the Almighty wings! From what mountains of sin we have been carried and at times have been borne up far above the gunshot of the world and the arrow of the devil!

When our time on earth is closed on these great wings of God we shall speed with infinite quickness from earth's mountains to heaven's hills, and as from the eagle's circuit under the sun men on the ground seem small and insignificant as lizards on a rock, so all earthly things shall dwindle into a speck, and the raging river of death so far beneath will seem smooth and glassy as a Swiss lake.

It was thought in ancient times that an eagle could not only molt its feathers in old age, but that after arriving to great age it would renew its strength and become entirely young again. To this Isaiah alludes when he says: "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall mount up with wings of eagles." Even so the Christian in old age will renew his spiritual strength. He shall be young in ardor and entbusiasm for Christ, and as the body fails the soul will grow in elasticity till at death it will spring up like a gladdened child into the bosom of God.

Yea, in this ornithological study I see that Job says, "His days fly as an eagle that hasteth to his prey." The speed of a hungry eagle when it saw its prey a score of miles distant was unimaginable. It went like a thunderbolt for speed and power. So fly our days. Sixty minutes, each worth a heaven, since we assembled in this place have shot like lightning into eternity. The old earth is rent and cracked under the swift rush of days and months and years and ages. "Swift as an eagle that hasteth to his prey." Behold the fowls of the air! Have you considered that they have, as you and I have not, the power to change their eyes so that one minute they may be telescopic and the next microscopic, now seeing something a mile away and by telescopic eyesight, and then dropping to its food on the ground, able to see it close by and with microscopic eyesight?

But what a senseless passage of Scripture that is, until you know the fact, which says, "The sparrow hath found a house and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God!" What has the swallow to do with the altars of the temple at Jerusalem? Ah, you know that swallows are all the world over very tame, and in summer time they used to fly into the windows and doors of the temple at Jerusalem and build a nest on the altar where the priests were offering sacrifices.

These swallows brought leaves and sticks and fashioned nests on the altars of the temple and hatched the young sparrows in those nests, and David had seen the young birds picking their way out of the shell while the old swallows watched, and no one in the temple was cruel enough to disturb either the old swallows or the young swallows, and David burst out in rhapsody, saying, "The swallow hath found a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even Thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God!"

What carpenters, what masons, what weavers, what spinners the birds are! Out of what small resources they make so exquisite a home, curved, pillared, wreathed. Out of mosses, out of sticks, out of lichens, out of horsehair, out of spiders' web, out of threads swept from the door by the housewife, out of the wool of the sheep from the pasture field. Upholstered by leaves actually sewed together by its own sharp bill. Cushioned with feathers from its own breast. Mortared together with the gum of trees and the saliva of its own tiny bill. Such symmetry, such adaptation, such convenience, such geometry of structure.

Surely these nests were built by some plan. They did not happen just so. Who drafted the plan for the bird's nest? God! And do you not think that if He plans such a house for a chaffinch, for an oriole, for a bobolink, for a sparrow, He will see to it that you always have a home? "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." Whatever else surrounds you, you can have what the Bible calls "the feathers of the Almighty." Just think of a nest like that, the warmth of it, the softness of it, the safety of it—"the feathers of the Almighty."

No flamingo outflashing the tropical sunset ever had such brilliancy of pinion; no robin redbreast ever had plumage dashed with such crimson and purple and orange and gold—"the feathers of the Almighty." Do you not feel the touch of them now on forehead and cheek and spirit, and was there ever such tenderness of brooding—"the feathers of the Almighty?" So also in this ornithology of the Bible God keeps impressing us with the anatomy of a bird's wing.

Over fifty times does the old Book allude to the wing—"Wings of a dove," "Wings of the morning," "Wings of the wind," "Sun of righteousness with healing in his wings," "Wings of the Almighty," "All fowl of every wing." What does it all mean? It suggests uplifting. It tells you of flight upward. It means to remind you that you yourself have wings. David cried out, "Oh, that I had wings like a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest!" Thank God that you have better wings than any dove of longest or swiftest flight. Caged now in bars of flesh are those wings, but the day comes when they will be liberated. Get ready for ascension. Take the words of the old hymn, and to the tune unto which that hymn is married sing:

> Rise, my soul and stretch thy wing;
> Thy better portion trace.

Up out of these lowlands into the heavens of higher experience and wider prospect. But how shall we rise? Only as God's holy spirit gives us strength. But that is coming now. Not as a condor from a Chimborazo peak, swooping upon the affrighted valley, but at a dove like that which put its soft brown wings over the wet locks of Christ at the baptism in the Jordon. Dove of gentleness! Dove of peace!

> Come, holy spirit, heavenly dove,
> With all thy quickening powers;
> Come shed abroad a Saviour's love,
> And that shall kindle ours.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PEACE is restored in Honduras.

SPAIN has 5,000,000 illiterate people.

THE cruiser New York has been dry docked.

OHIO finished the old year with a deficit in her treasury.

ITALY is solicitous concerning American immigration restrictions.

CHICAGO is scared over intimations of another anarchist uprising.

FOOTBALL has gained a firm foothold in the colleges of California.

THERE was no official observance of New Year's at the White House.

No less than six counties in California are threatened with bisection.

THE revolutionary movement is gaining strength in Northern Mexico.

THE Inauguration ball will be held in the Pension Bureau building at Washiugton.

ABOUT 1,200,000 cases of corn were canned in the Western States during the past season.

THERE are still over 15,000 survivors of the Mexican War who are drawing pensions.

NEARLY $2,500,000 of Panama funds was used as a corruption fund in the United States.

THE plague of field mice in Scotland continues in spite of heroic efforts to abate the nuisance.

ANOTHER mill has been started in Hamburg, Germany, for grinding Indian corn exclusively.

THE shipments of California oranges this season will aggregate 7500 carloads, as against 4600 last season.

THE report from the wheat belt of the Northwest is that winter wheat entered the winter in fairly good condition.

ORDERS have been issued to the American troops along the Texas border to "clear out" Garza, the Mexican bandit.

GERMANY is agitated by scandalous disclosures in connection with the Guelph Fund that implicates many high officials.

GIDEON W. MARSH, the fugitive President of the wrecked Keystone Bank in Philadelphia, was last heard of at Cape Town, South Africa, where he took passage for Rangoon, in the Indies.

THE famine in the Government of Ulearborg, Sweden, threatens to cause an exodus of the poorer people. Hundreds have gone to the coast of the gulf of Bothnia to seek means of emigrating.

THE Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York has completed the final budget of the city's expenses for the year 1898. It amounts to $34,444,154.63, being an excess of $1,568,048.43 over the budget of last year.

A PLOT to burn up the city of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, was discovered a few days ago, and a number of policemen and firemen were arrested on the charge of being connected with the conspiracy. The object was plunder.

SUMNER BATHRICK, a farmer who was shot by his son at Novi, Mich., died after making out his will and signing it with his own blood. The son has been taken to the County Jail at Pontiac to save him from threatened lynching.

THE peasants and agricultural laborers in the district near Osttiugen, Germany, are afraid to plow the fields on accouut of the many bombs imbedded in the soil during the last army maneuvers. They have appealed to the Bavarian Government for help, and the war office has sent a detachment of engineers to search for the shells and clear the ground as far as possible.

She Has the American Spirit.

Mrs. Ye, wife of the head of the Korean legation at Washington, seems to have been imbued with the spirit of American independence very soon after her arrival in this country. She entertains in the American fashion, conforms to our style of dress and has recently joined the Presbyterian Church. She accompanies her husband to all public receptions, not wholly to his delight, although his experience several years ago taught him the folly of objecting. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the lady climbed through the kitchen window and followed her husband to a reception after he enjoined her to remain quietly at the legation.

IN the course of the year just closed 957 ocean steamers arrived at New York from European ports. They landed 479,477 passengers, of whom 120,991 were cabin passengers and 358,486 steerage. This is a decrease in immigration over 1891. In that year 964 steamers brought 550,313 people from the other side, of whom 105,023 came in the cabin and 445,290 in the steerage.

A RAFT of logs was brought down the Skagit River and sold at Tacoma, Washington, recently, which scaled an average of 29,000 feet of lumber to each log. It is said by lumbermen to be doubtful if larger logs were ever put into Puget Sound. The same dealer sold a raft last July which averaged 24,000 feet in each log.

Latin Races in South America.

If North America is the adopted home of the Teutonic races, not less so is South America the goal for which the Latin peoples make. The great preponderance of English, Irish and Germans which we see in the northern continent has no existence in the southern. It is to Italy, Portugal and Spain that countries south of the equator look for their reinforcements. Twenty years ago the foreign-born Portuguese in Brazil were 49.8 per cent. of the whole, the Germans 18.8, but of late years the relative numbers have undergone a change.

The overflowing population of Italy has chosen Brazil for its settlements. From 1883 to 1887 the Italian immigrants were 33.5 per cent. of the whole number; the Portuguese come next, with 29.9, and the Germans have dropped to 5.9 per cent., being almost equalled by the Spaniards, with 4.7. In Argentine the Italian ascendency is even more marked. From 1879 to 1888, 67.4 per cent. of the immigrants were Italians, 13.2 were Spaniards, 8.9 Frenchmen and but 1.7 Englishmen. In 1867 the population of 600,000 in round figures contained no less than 380,000 Italians, and in 1890 alone 39,122 were added to it. —Edinburgh Review.

FOOD MADE ME SICK

"First I had pains in my back and chest, then faint feelings at the stomach, and when I would eat, the first taste would make me deathly sick. Of course I ran down rapidly, and lost 25 lbs. My wife and family were much alarmed and I expected my stay on earth would be short. But a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon my appetite came back, I ate heartily without distress, gained two pounds a week. I took eight bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and never felt better in my life.

C. C. Aber.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

To-day I am cured and I give to Hood's Sarsaparilla the whole praise of it." C. C. ABER, grocer, Canisteo, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. MCLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NYNU—2

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THERE COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

GREAT ICE GORGE.

Two Huge Glaciers Collide Below Cincinnati.

Many Tugs and Coal Barges Crushed and Destroyed.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says: It requires a stretch of the imagination to picture 3,000,000 tons of ice moving at five miles an hour down the Ohio River—the condition that became a reality a few days ago. All steamers on the river at the Port of Cincinnati had been keeping steam up al the while waiting for the worst. All the coal fleets were covered with men night and day. The steamers in port and exposed were: Tacom, Bostonia, St. Lawrence, Iron Queen, John K. Speed, New, Mary Houston, Fleetwood, City of Madison, Carrollton, Bonanza, Shirley and City of Vevay. All these are river packets. There were also several tow-boats.

Besides these were three huge wharf boats for the Big Sandy, the Memphis and New Orleans, and the Louisville mail lines, respectively. In the ice gorge, within a mile of its lower extremity, was all that was left of the $70,000 worth of coal in barges that were destroyed a few days ago in a like manner.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon this mighty glacier of 3,000,000 tons began to move with a horrible groan, and the hills echoed with the screaming of a score of steam whistles. Grinding the shores, crashing against the great stone piers of the five monster bridges, on it went, its speed increasing every minute. Nineteen steamers and a hundred coal barges, empty or loaded, had only two or three inches of oak plank to present resistance to this ponderous aggregation of power. Every man was at his post on the steamers, and every man was a hero. Again and again the ponderous chains that held the steamers and the wharf boats to their moorings were parted, and as often skillful hands repaired them. The two bridges above the public landing broke the ice somewhat and prevented the otherwise inevitable destruction of every packet.

By 9 o'clock that night all apparent danger to the steamers at the landing was over. The gorge had passed and the river was comparatively clear. One towboat, the Mattheson, owned by Marmet & Co., valued at $5000, was sunk and destroyed. Down below, the destruction of coal barges and other property had been terrible. The harbor towboats Comet, Benwood and Alice Barr were going down with the gorge fully manned and working heroically to break the ice and save property.

The gorge that moved past Cincinnati extended from Coney's Island above the mouth of the Little Miami to below Anderson's Ferry, a distance of nearly eighteen miles. For ten miles below this the water was clear and open. Then came another gorge beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami and extending below Lawrenceburg. This lower gorge was about five miles long. The upper gorge with its doomed coal fleets crashed into it and tore it out and began both grinding their way with a terrific roaring far down the Ohio at five or six miles an hour.

Here is the nearest approximation of the destruction of coal fleets: Forty-five loaded barges, worth $4000 each, $180,000; sixty empty barges, worth $2000 each, $120,000. Grand total, $300,000.

STABBED BY A TRAITRESS.

Lawyer McCoy Suffers Death in an Amateur Performance.

A party of about fifty friends assembled the other night at the house of Sidney McCoy, a young lawyer of San Francisco, Cal. The feature of the evening's entertainment was the production of a short play written by McCoy and performed by amateurs.

The plot of the play was the betrayal of a band of Russian Nihilists by one of their number. The Nihilists discover the traitress and condemn her to death. They decide by lot who shall perform the execution, and the number fell to the character portrayed by McCoy. Miss Grace King played the part of the traitress, who is given the choice of being killed or stabbing herself, and chooses the latter alternative.

McCoy handed Miss King a stout dagger that had been in his family for many years. In the play the girl, instead of killing herself, stabs her assigned executioner, and as Miss King received the knife she reached forward to touch McCoy on the breast with it. At the same instant McCoy started toward the girl, when she stumbled, and, falling forward with the dagger in her hand, drove it through McCoy's heart.

McCoy staggered into the next room, asked for a doctor and then fell dead. Miss King knew there had been an accident of some kind, but did not know that McCoy was killed. She was taken home, and afterwards, on advice of friends, gave herself up to the police. She was taken to the City Prison at 3 o'clock in the morning, and when she entered the prison she fainted, and for a long time remained unconscious.

Next morning McCoy's two brothers secured her release by giving bonds for $10,000 for her appearance. The girl was then taken home, but is still in a critical condition.

Miss King recently suffered from a sprained ankle and had been using crutches to walk with, but had laid them aside to practise the part in the play. As she made a motion to stab McCoy she rested her weight on the weak foot and it gave way and she fell forward.

CAVALRY WIPED OUT.

Egyptians Stray From Their Outposts and the Dervishes Annihilate Them.

Details of the recent fighting between dervishes and Egyptian troops near Ambukol have just been received. The Egyptian troops numbered 120, including a body of Shaggiyeh irregulars. The dervishes were surprised by the troops at daylight and retreated to the hills, keeping up an incessant firing. A squad of the troops which followed them soon found itself cut off from the main body by ambushed dervish cavalry, supported by spearmen.

A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the Egyptians made a gallant defence, but unsuccessfully, as they were greatly outnumbered. A similar fate befell another detachment of the troops that followed the dervishes. The fighting continued until Captain Payne and a native officer fell. The Egyptians then retreated. Besides the losses mentioned, twenty-eight of the Egyptians and eight Shaggiyehs were killed, and fifteen wounded. The few who were left managed to return north.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Exhibit Made by the Public Debt Statement.

A Small Increase Shown, and a Decrease of Gold Holdings.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the United States Treasury Department shows an increase in the aggregate of the debt during the last month of $518,284. There was a decrease of $1,236,330 in the net cash balance or surplus, and a decrease of $718,146 in the non-interest bearing debt. The interest-bearing debt was increased a trifle —$100 during the month. The total debt on January 1, less $29,092,588 net cash balance and the $100,000,000 gold reserve, was $835,432,165, or $5,975,653 less than on January 1, 1892. Of the total debt $585,033,080 is bonded indebtedness made up in round numbers of $560,000,000, of four per cent., and $25,000,000 of two per cent. bonds. The net cash or surplus in the Treasury on January 1, exclusive of the $100,000,000 gold reserve, was $29,092,588, against $34,574,128 on January 1, 1892, and $57,571,812 on January 1, 1891. Of the surplus, National bank depositaries hold only $11,000,000, against $20,000,000 a year ago. Treasury gold assets on the first of the month amounted to $239,000,000, against which there was $117,000,000 in gold certificates in circulation, leaving a gold balance of $121,000,000, a decrease of $3,500,000 during December and of $10,000,000 since January 1, 1892.

Government receipts during December aggregated $33,212,911, against about $23,000,000 in December, 1891. Customs receipts were $16,308,334, or nearly $2,500,000 more than in December a year ago; and internal revenue receipts were $14,343,886, or $2,250,000 more than in December, 1891.

Receipts from all sources from July 1 to December 31, the first half of the current fiscal year, aggregated $195,853,890, fully $20,000,000 more than for the corresponding months of 1891. Customs receipts alone aggregated $100,576,227, or about $15,000,000 more than for the same months in 1891, and internal receipts for the last six months amounted to $84,613,697, or $7,500,000 more than during the first half of the preceding fiscal year.

Government expenditures during the last six months aggregated in round numbers $195,000,000, or about $19,000,000 more than during the corresponding months of 1891. The noticeable increase in any item of expenditure was in pension payments, which during the last six months amounted to $80,423,903, or fully $19,000,000 more than from July 1 to December 31, 1891, or at the rate of $180,000,000 per year.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE four great ocean routes employ 1100 steamships.

DRIVERS on the English street cars are paid $1 per day to begin.

CIGAR-MAKING in the United States employs about 75,000 people.

CHINESE labor is being introduced in the iron and steel mills in Belgium.

LONDON'S unemployed poor make a larger and more ominous crowd than ever.

BALTIMORE, Md., is to have a tin plate plant, a branch of a concern in Wales.

FALL RIVER (Mass.) cotton mills have closed the most prosperous year in their history.

THE German textile manufacturers have adopted a resolution never to re-employ strikers.

THERE is great destitution among the non-union locked-out men in England's cotton industry.

IN obedience to a socialist-clerical proclamation 8000 Saar Louis colliers in Rhenish Prussia struck.

COLORADO'S State Labor Bureau records 206 labor organizations in that State with 15,789 members.

THE Pittsburg iron and steel mills have enough orders to keep them running day and night all winter.

THE Baltimore and Ohio trainmen have secured an advance in wages which averages about thirteen cents a day.

AN evening school for architectural drawing and mathematics has been established by the Carpenters' Union at Evansville, Ind.

THE shortage of the hog supply has been such that the big packing houses in Chicago are now running at about half their capacity, 5000 men having recently been discharged.

IN Delaware carders in woolen mills get $3 per day; in North Carolina, fifty cents; in Maine, eighty-seven cents. Spinners in Delaware get $2 per day; in North Carolina, $1.25, and in Maine $1.

THERE are 230,000 women in New York City, exclusive of the domestic service, who are bread-winners, who have no male protectors and no other means of support other than their own efforts.

T. V. POWDERLY, Grand Master Workman of the K. of L., has bought a seventy acre farm near Hyattsville, a Washingtonian suburb, where he plans to erect a group of factories and establish a co-operative workingmen's town.

FOLLOWING are the wages made for the month of November by some of the glass-blowers at the Jeannette (Penn.) factories: Sam Pearsoll, 102 boxes, $483.95; Juls Quartiumont, 115 boxes, $604.75, Harry Wilbert, ninety-eight boxes, $451.65. This was with Thanksgiving Day out, and beats the record. The highest month on record before was made by Antony Hugg at Belle Vernon; he made $621, but had his full complement of boxes, or one more blowing.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS

Placed on Sale at the General Post-offices.

The Columbian souvenir postage stamps have been placed on sale at the various post-offices. They range in value from one cent to $5, and each denomination is printed in a different color. The stamps are much larger than the ones in current use, and each variety bears an engraving illustrating some event in the life of Columbus.

It is expected that there will be a heavy rush of purchasers, not only from professional stamp dealers and collectors, but from people who will wish to preserve them as mementos of the quadrennial of the discovery of America. The little Queen of Holland will purchase a set of the stamps for her collection.

The idea of issuing Columbian postage stamps was first suggested by Assistant Postmaster Gayler, of New York City. He selected many of the designs, and his suggestions were adopted by the Postmaster-General.

Weeds as Big as Trees.

Sage brush is known to scientists as artemisia tridentata. Most persons who are familiar with it think of it as an ordinary weed of small size, and even so high an authority as the Encyclopedia Britannica refers to it as growing in "treeless valleys and slopes." It will astonish most persons to know that it sometimes grows to such proportions as to provide a section of country with trees of its own wood, producing groves of thick-trunked and comparatively tall trees, instead of mere weeds. Professor Elwood Meade, the State Engineer of Wyoming, while exploring the northern and central parts of that State last summer, came upon a district where the sage brush thrived thus gigantically. Many of the sage trees that he saw were eighteen feet high, with trunks at least a foot in diameter. This was in the Big Horn Basin, east of the National Yellow stone Park and northeast of the Wind River Indian reservation, where the No Wood River joins the Big Horn.

Professor Meade returned to Cheyenne enthusiastic in his praise of the basin now little known except to the stockmen whose cows range there. It is as big as some of the older States, and will provide plenty of water for irrigation from the tributaries of the Big Horn River. Several very large irrigable tracts have been surveyed already. No railroads yet reach the district, but the Burlington and Missouri Railroad is building to Sheridan in the county of that name, and has employed its agents to "spy out the land" beyond. Professor Meade had never seen such big sage brush as he discovered there, but since his return he realizes the truth of Solomon's assertion that there is no new thing under the sun, because he has been informed that at some point in California the same weed "grows to such proportions that the people cut it for cord wood."—San Francisco Examiner.

The Yosemite Valley in Winter.

Snow storm follows snow storm. Winter has spread his icy mantle over the Yosemite. The mighty cliffs and domes look down upon the valley as in the summer months, but it is with forbidding stateliness and with threatening aspect. How changed the scene and different the attractions! The smiling vale is no longer gay with gorgeous bowers and bright with green meadowlands; no longer is it resonant with the hum of busy insects, the murmuring lullabics of slumbering streams, and the joyous songs of summer birds; zephyr no longer whispers to the pine fronds as he floats softly through the forest; and echo no longer repeats the exclamations of glad visitors. The Merced rolls its swollen current impetuously through the valley, flooding many an acre of the meadowland—for rain as well as snow has fallen; the woods are hoarse with protesting against the fierceness of the storm blasts; the snow-slide holds the beholder in awe as it races with the waterfall in its downward plunge, and slabs of talus and unshapely chunks of rock loosen their hold of their parent cliff as water and weather do their work and are washed with din and headlong speed down into the valley. It is true that such terrifying storms do not occur with frequency, but one such was witnessed by Mr. Hutchings and his family during the winter of 1867, when they were the only residents in the valley. On that exceptional occasion the rain poured down incessantly for ten successive days; all the meadowland was covered with a surging flood; large trees were swept over the ridge of the Upper Yosemite and shivered into fragments on the granite rocks, and pines and cedars were blown down and piled in confusion upon each other by the wind storm that followed the rain.—Californian.

About a third of the entire population of the world speak the Chinese language or its allied dialects.

PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Willet F. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excruciating pains in my shoulder. Tried various reliefs for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufferable; went home at 11 o'clock and used ST. JACOBS OIL; effect magical, pain ceased, and at 1 o'clock went to work; cure permanent."

NEURALGIA.

LITTLE RAPIDS, WIS

My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with ST. JACOBS OIL, and it cured her in four hours.

CARL SCHEIBE.

The Andes Slowly Sinking.

The startling announcement is made that the whole range of the Andes is slowly sinking into the earth's crust. As proof of this La Gazette Geographique says that Quito was 9596 feet above the level of the sea in the year 1745; in 1800 it was only 9570; in 1831, 9567, having sunk twenty-six feet in the fifty-five years following 1745, and but three feet during the thirty-one years which intervened between 1800 and 1831. In 1868 the city's level had been reduced to 9520 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. To sum up the total, we find that Ecuador's capital has sunk seventy-six feet in 122 years. Antisana's Farm, the highest inhabited spot on the Andes (4000 feet higher than Quito itself, which is the highest real city on the globe), is said by the same authority to be 218 feet lower than it was in 1745.

The "Mint House" of Boston.

The "mint house" in Boston existed about thirty-four years. All the coins issued from it bore the dates 1652 or 1662, the same dies being used, probably, throughout the thirty-four years of coining. Some coins had been made in Bermuda for the use of the Virginia colony as early as 1644. Copper coins, bearing the figure of an elephant, were struck in England for the Carolinas and New England in 1684. Coins were also struck for Maryland, bearing the effigy of Lord Baltimore. A mint was established at Rupert, Vt., by legislative authority in 1785, whence copper cents were issued, bearing on one side a plow and a sun rising from behind hills, and on the other a radiated eye, surrounded by thirteen stars.—Boston Cultivator.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

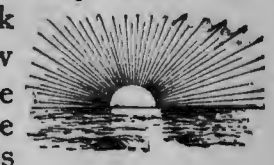
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

There are a large number of hygenic physicians who claim that disease is always the result of a transgression of Nature's laws. The proprietors of Garfield Tea are both physicians and have devoted years to teaching the people how to avoid sickness by following Nature's laws. They give away with every package of Garfield Tea a little book, which they claim will enable all persons, if directions are followed, to avoid sickness of all kinds and to have no need for Garfield Tea or any other medicine.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. *Sold only in boxes.*

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A Ruddy Glow



on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. *Almost as palatable as milk.*

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

THE KIND THAT CURES

PHELPS S. WELLS, Ft. Jackson, N. Y.

Scrofula and Salt Rheum

Of 25 Years Standing,

A BLOOD PURIFIER THAT CURES.

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.,

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby certify that I have been a sufferer for **over 25 years** with **Scrofula and Salt Rheum.** Have employed many Physicians and expended many dollars in proprietary medicines, blood purifiers, alteratives, etc., etc., such as have been on the market for the last 25 years, **all of no avail or benefit,** and had given up hope that there was any help for me. With very little faith I purchased a bottle of your SARSAPARILLA of my Druggist, which I made him guarantee if I was not benefited he should refund the money. I left the store thinking I should call and get my money later. No hope of any benefit as no medicine or treatment seemed to reach my case. I had not taken more than **one-half** of one bottle when to my surprise I found it was **helping me.** Have taken **two bottles** and **am CURED.** The **Scrofula Sores** are **all healed** and I feel like a new man. I recommend

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

to all who wish a **Blood Purifier that Cures.** Yours very truly,

PHELPS S. WELLS.

Ft. Jackson, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

GENTS:—Mr. Wells is well-known in this section and **his statement is true.**

Respectfully, IRA A. SMITH,
Nicholville, N. Y. Druggist.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

NYNU—9

FREE

Illustrated Publications, WITH MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND LOW PRICE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS

The best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com., N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY

COMFORT.

(PATENTED.)

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE.

New Pat. Improvement: Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement sent free. C. V. Hosier Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

Garfield Tea

Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 310 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

COAL COMBINE CONQUERED! The Rochester (Stove Pipe) Radiator saves one-half the fuel. Write for proofs and prices. First order from each neighborhood filled at wholesale rate, and secures an agency. ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO., Rochester, N.Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Pay the Price of the Royal for Royal only.

Actual tests show the Royal Baking Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.

Those baking powders sold with a gift, or advertised or sold at "half the cost of Royal," are invariably made from alum, and are dangerous to health.

Every can of Royal Baking Powder contains a ticket giving directions how to obtain, free, a copy of The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook, containing 1000 of the best and most practical cooking receipts published.

"Thrift is a Good Revenue." Great Saving Results From Cleanliness and

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Winskey, of Altoona, was in town on a visit last week.

The recent cold weather is hailed with delight by the local coal dealers.

T. C. McGowan has already moved into his new house, just completed, on Market street.

The cold weather and snow have kept quite a number of town people at home who work at a distance.

Thos. Stratford, of this place, has entered Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and left for the scenes of his studies last week.

Miss Maud Clark, of Houtzdale, Pa., arrived in town last week and is the guest of Geo. Schmittle's family at the American House.

Joseph Gillam, who moved from this place to Ft. Hunter, Dauphin county, has arrived in our midst and taken up his residence in his property on Market street.

Master John Schmittle, of this place, has been appointed a page in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, for the session which began on the 3d inst. He will enter upon his duties on Monday next.

Mrs. J. J. Rosensteel, who has been on the sick list for some time past, was taken with a relapse on Friday night last and for some time her life was despaired of. She rallied, however, and is improving somewhat.

Mrs. R. Ross and daughter, Miss Lizzie, who have so satisfactorily conducted the affairs of the post office at this place for the past seven years or more, have retired, Jno. C. Appleby taking their places. The change dated from Monday.

The brick walks of town have been turned over to the small boys and some larger ones during the evenings to have a little fun sliding. No doubt it is great fun but the risk those who are compelled to use these walks have to run, is not so funny.

Mrs. Mary Musser, aged 61 years, wife of Jesse Musser, died suddenly at her home in this place on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., of heart failure. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon from the late home of the deceased. Rev. D. H. Campbell conducted the services.

Miss Edith Etnier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Etnier, of this place, is lying quite ill at Lewistown, where she is engaged as music teacher in the public schools. Mrs. Kate Gifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Himes, is also very sick at her home in Somerset county.

A local institute for this town, Shirleysburg and Shirley township will be held in the Presbyterian church in this place on Friday evening and Saturday, the 13th and 14th insts. The local teachers, including those of the adjoining districts, are expected to be present and take part in the program, which is quite elaborate and will be interesting no doubt. A particular feature of the exercises will be a lecture on Friday evening by G. M. D. Eckels, Sc. D., principal of the Shippensburg State Normal School. All are urgently requested to attend.

MILL CREEK.

Rev. Dingham is holding a series of meetings at the Union church.

The Misses Musser, of Kishoacoquillas valley, visited friends here last week.

Geo. Eby and Adam Rupert, two of our aged citizens, are seriously ill at this writing.

Mr. Zook, who was seriously injured by being struck by Columbia express, is to the surprise of all, rapidly recovering.

Quite a number of our folks attended the funeral of Miss Annie Colobine which took place at Allenville on last Sunday.

Miss Margaret Bence, of Three Springs, stopped off a day in this place on her way back to Collegiate Institute, New Jersey.

Wm. Simms, superintendent of the Juniata sand works of this town, will move into the house lately occupied by Mrs. B. R. Foust.

Clyde Gates has been off duty the past few days on account of the presence of some of the specie of those which confronted Job.

We hear that Mr. Smith, teacher of the advanced school, is making a move toward getting matting for his school room. A good idea.

L. A. Himes recently received a box of lettuce and onions from his son, R. L. Himes, of Louisiana. It was highly appreciated as they were from R. L.'s own garden.

Rev. Hart closed the protracted efforts in the M. E. church after a continuation of five weeks. The meetings were interesting until closed. Quite a number were added to the church and the meeting would have continued longer but for the large amount of work which the pastor has to attend to in Huntingdon.

TROUGH CREEK.

J. M. Wright has bought Esquire Glasgow's house in Calvin and will move to it the 1st of April.

Prof. Giffin will lecture on music next Friday night at Pine Grove. Admittance free. Everybody invited.

Sledding surely was never better with the amount of snow. No drifts in the way and enough snow for all practical purposes in our valley.

S. L. Glasgow, jr., has bought the Martin Smith farm that was known years ago as the Erb property. I have not learned the consideration.

Oliver Swope seems to have a big job on his hands. He has commenced covering a three acre field with saw logs, but if the weather and timber hold out he will get there.

The following pupils missed no time during the third month of Sheridan school: Junie Smith, Amy Pheasant, Frank Bowman, Jesse Bowman, Esten Roland, Ellsworth Hazzard, Chalmer Wright, Rash Swope, Warren Gosnell. Visitors, 12.

The following is a report of the Calvin school:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance,	13	16	29
Average "	11	14	25
Per Cent. of "	84	83	84

The following pupils missed no time during month: Jesse Steele, Coy Coder, Harper Wright, Lynn Steele, Chester Glasgow, Ada Glasgow, Elda Coder.

SALTILLO.

Philip Fisher contemplates moving to Tennessee in the Spring.

Fred Park, of Newton Hamilton, is visiting friends in this place.

Rev. L. D. Ott preached in the M. E. church every night last week.

Sleighing is good and the young folks spend the evenings on Cemetery hill.

Geo. Sleeman and wife were on a business trip to Huntingdon one day last week.

Miss Birdal Hillard has returned from Butler county after a sojourn of several months.

Joseph Park, who has been afflicted for some time with soreness of the eyes, is convalescing.

Miss Mary Rosensteel, of Mt. Union, has returned to her home after a brief visit to this place.

The E. B. T. R. R. saw mill boiler exploded on Thursday last. Fortunately no one was hurt.

The three Misses Green have returned to Bucknell University, after spending a two-weeks' vacation among friends and relatives in this place.

Mrs. Lydia Barcus is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. Dr. J. C. Stever is the attending physician. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Our high school was closed for one week on account of the illness of the teacher, J. M. Drake. We are pleased to note that he is able to resume his work again.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Elba Green are visiting friends in Marklesburg.

Visitors last week were Dr. Wm. Heaton, Monroe McClain and Prof. Giffin.

A good supply of the beautiful, and consequently the merry jingle of bells is heard.

The W. C. T. U. held its regular meeting on Monday evening at the home of the president, Mrs. A. J. Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gosnell, Prof. Evans and J. W. Heaton were guests of J. O. Heaton on Thursday.

Mrs. Mason, one of our oldest persons, is very ill; also, Mrs. Rebecca Gehrett, an aged lady, and Mrs. Clarkson, are very sick.

The Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening was well attended. A large number took the pledge and the outlook for the year is very encouraging.

—The name of N. H. Downs' still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Any person needing a piano, organ sewing machine will do well to call on or me at my residence at Mapleton Depot, Pa. I am prepared to sell you an organ, piano, or sewing machine on the instalment plan, at a very low rate per month. Lehr seven-octave, upright, piano sytle Organ, the most saleable and best constructed reed organ manufactured, and rapidly becoming the popular desire. I also have the Wilcox & White organ, the Worcester organ, and the celebrated White sewing machine. If you think of purchasing a piano, organ, or sewing machine it will pay you to learn my prices. These are all first-class instruments and are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be equal to any made.

D. M. COWHER, Agent.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Estate of Jas. A. and Christiana Dell, dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Cass township, on

Saturday, January 14, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P M., the following described real estate:

All that messuage or tract of land situate in Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Israel Querry, Isaac Dell, Isaac Bowman's heirs and Henry Bowman, containing 40 ACRES, more or less, and having thereon erected a log dwelling house, frame stable and outbuildings; it being known as the mansion property of the late James A. Dell.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, thirty per cent. in cash when the sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

A. P. STEVER,
Guardian of Emma Dell.

K. A. LOVELL, Attorney.
Dec. 23, 1892.

THE PRESS
(NEW YORK)
For 1893

Has a larger Daily Circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 Copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

THE PRESS IS A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of THE PRESS.

THE PRESS has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

THE PRESS SUNDAY EDITION is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest.

THE PRESS WEEKLY EDITION contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

As an Advertising Medium

THE PRESS has no superior in New York.

THE PRESS
Within the reach of all. The best and cheapest Newspaper in America.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, -	$5.00
" " 6 months, -	2.50
" " one " -	.45
DAILY ONLY, ONE YEAR, - - -	3.00
" " FOUR MONTHS, - -	1.00
SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, - - -	2.00
WEEKLY PRESS, ONE YEAR, - -	1.00

THE PRESS,
38 Pak Row,
NEW YORK.

GREAT

EXCITEMENT.

WHERE?

AT THOS. S. JOHNSTON'S.

WHAT IS IT?

He has made a clean, deep cut in the prices of

Ladies' Cloaks

and Fur Capes,

From January 1st to 15th.

These goods must go. We have them. We will not carry them over. Prices cut in two. No sympaty in this great slaughter. Now is the time. Do not miss it. Store full of Bargains. Do not stop till you get to Johnston's. He has BARGAINS for you.

Lynn's NOVELTY Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

IMPORTANT.

— DURING JANUARY WE WILL SELL BELOW COST A LOT OF —

SHOES

which are odd lots. These goods are just as good as those fresh from the factory, but as there are only one or more pairs of a kind,

I WANT TO CLOSE THEM OUT

Before Getting in My Spring Stock.

Our Boot and Shoe Trade has grown to large proportions and we shall take special care of our customers by continuing to sell the Best Shoe for the Least Money.

Men's Best Gum Boots, $2.58.

Ladies' Gum Shoes, 21c. *to* 35c.

All Others in Same Proportion.

The past year has been a very successful one, and has proven beyond doubt that it is the best policy to sell on a very small profit and thus sell double the quantity at ONE PRICE TO ALL.

P. S.—A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. will be given on all WOOL UNDERWEAR.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Jan. 11, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The railroad painters are busy painting the station at this place.

—Dwelling houses in Mapleton to rent. For particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—Mrs. William Numer returned home last week from a week's visit to her children in Altoona.

—A. W. Kelley, employed in Swope & Gayton's stone quarry, mashed one of his fingers on Monday.

—Miss Dessie Beaty, of Shirley township, has been visiting friends in this vicinity during the past week.

FOR SALE.—A good sleigh and set of bells will be sold very cheap. For further particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—Mrs. T. W. Frantz has again taken up her residence in Mapleton, having removed to this place last Thursday.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—A. B. Apgar, of Phillipsburg, arrived in Mapleton yesterday on his way to visit among friends in Hare's valley.

—Hudson & Kimmel have bought Quarry's saw mill in Hare's valley and will soon move it to lands of A. P. Stever.

—Five per cent. additional will be charged on all borough, school and special taxes not paid before February 1, 1893.

—Miss Essie Taylor, of near Saltillo, was in Mapleton Monday night on her way home from a visit to a sister at Baltimore.

—The thermometer yesterday failed to register above the zero mark but the mercury kept down to and below that point during the entire day.

—In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Tie-haulers are taking advantage of the excellent sledding. Last Saturday nearly one thousand ties were brought to the yard at this place.

—All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Mrs. M. J. Postlethwaite, of Alexis, Illinois, only sister of our townsmen, Marshall and L. W. Yocum, died December 29th, of asthmatic troubles.

—Ephraim Chilcott, of Trough Creek, whose illness has frequently been noted in these columns, died Monday evening at six o'clock. Funeral to-day.

—The ladies' aid society of the U. B. church have concluded to conduct an ice cream parlor in this place during the coming summer and are arranging accordingly.

—Miles Querry, of Hare's valley, killed a wild cat in his hen house on the morning of December 13th. He brought the pelt to town last week and secured an order for his bounty.

—Frank Spanogle is handling the ticker at BP tower, Charles Graham being off on a week's vacation. Mr. Spanogle will be given permanent employment by the division operator.

—Misses Hester and Myrtie Baker, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, spent a portion of the past week among friends in Mapleton. The former has been living in Altoona for some time past.

—Jere B. Rex, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, spent Monday in Mapleton, the guest of his father. His friends were glad to see him and warmly congratulated him on his re-election as reading clerk.

"Great excitement" is something everybody cannot stand, but sometimes it is a benefit. Everybody can stand the excitement occasioned by the great cut in prices in cloaks and fur coats at T. S. Johnston's. See advertisement.

—Discounts and job lots are attractions to all persons who have an eye to business. If business men appreciate such things why shouldn't other people. Read the advertisement of Lynn's Novelty Store, and note the special discount.

—Monroe Craig now has his mill in operation in Robley's building, formerly used as a blacksmith shop. Chopping done on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Grists of corn and wheat received daily. The public patronage is solicited.

—The county commissioners have called the auditors of the boroughs and townships of the county to convene at the court house on Tuesday, January 17, 1893, at 1 o'clock to consult in regard to the ballots for the spring elections.

—Foreman J. K. Gillam is grading a siding which will be a spur to the stone quarry siding and will run westward through the tie yard. When it is completed the yard will be leveled up with cinder. This will be good news to those who have to haul through the yard.

—The Speer White Sand Company's calendars for 1893 are out and will not suffer in comparison with those of former years. The central figure of the back is Gen. U. S. Grant on horseback, around which the words, "Speer White Sand Company" are tastefully engraved.

—The cave in Swope & Gayton's limestone quarry is now inhabited by some kind of an animal. While workmen were working near the entrance a few days ago, the beast or beasts set up a hideous noise. No one has yet summoned sufficient courage to investigate the species of the occupants.

—L. M. Speer has resumed housekeeping in the dwelling portion of the station. Mrs. Speer, who has been ill at Tyrone for some time past, was able to return to Mapleton on Monday. Mr. Speer has decided to rebuild and work on the new structure will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

—The confectionary store, bakery and dwelling house of Gotlieb Sides, together with the residences of James Pennypacker, O. H. Hosterman, Mrs. Peter Beatty and the tin shop of W. H. McClellan, at McVeytown, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $6,000 with an insurance of only $1,500.

—Thieves entered the house of Chief Burgess E. A. Bloser, of Newville, Pa., last Thursday night, bound, gagged and chloroformed him and then took from his jewelry store adjoining about $900 in cash and $1400 worth of jewelry. In consequence of the robbery Mr. Bloser has been obliged to make an assignment. He is State Vice President of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

—While a lot of men were cutting ice on the river above town one of them hauled out a cake in which a large black bass measuring 23¼ inches was imbedded. The fish was placed in a tub of water to thaw out and when the lady of the house went to the tub to get his fishship ready for supper it was found swimming around in the tub. When weighed the bass tipped the scale at 4 pounds and 11 ounces.—*Clearfield Spirit.*

—According to the provisions of the International Copyright Law which went into effect July 1, 1891, any country may, by complying with certain easy conditions, receive the benefits of the law. The German Empire has just become one of the group of nations enjoying the international copyright system, the other ones being the United States Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland. The first copyright in this country of a German work has just been obtained by Robert Bonner's Sons. The work is a novel entitled, "Miss Mischief," is by the most popular German novelist of the day, Heimburg, and will run serially in the New York *Ledger*.

—The Second M. E. church of Huntingdon will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, Sabbarh, January 15, 1893. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by the Rev. Geo. E. Reed, D. D., L. L. D., president of Dickinson College, at 10, A. M. Rev. A. R. Lambert will preach on Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. At 3 o'clock on Sabbath afternoon a platform meeting will be held, at which time addresses will be made by all the clergymen present. There will also be services in the evening at 7 o'clock. The music will be in charge of Prof. J. C. Conn. Everybody invited.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

How To Prepare for Them Under the New Law.

The Somerset *Herald* has prepared a synopsis of the provisions of the new ballot law applying to spring election in boroughs and townships, which we appropriate, with a few changes, for the information of our readers in the boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county. It should be studied carefully:

The elections in various boroughs and townships of this county, on February 21 next, will be conducted precisely as was the election in November 8 last. So far as the actual voting and the duties of officers on election day are concerned the provisions of the Baker ballot law applicable to both these elections are identical. But with regard to the preliminaries there are differences of the utmost importance. The method of nominating tickets for the February election, and of preparing the ballots for the third Tuesday of that month, are so radically different under the new law from the custom of long standing in many districts, that officials upon whom duties are devolved by the new law, as well as citizens interested in local political affairs and in the promotion of good municipal government, should lose no time in familiarizing themselves with the new requirements. To aid in the dissemination of information on this subject, we herewith present an epitome of those requirements of the Baker ballot law which will materially effect the election districts of Huntingdon county in preparing for the February election, and which differ from the provisions that controlled the preparation for the election in November.

IN THE BOROUGHS.

In boroughs one primary and one certificate will suffice for each party.

These certificates, which will be furnished in blank by the county commissioners, must be filed with the borough auditors, and it then becomes the duty of these officials, after the time for filing objections has expired, to see that proper and legal ballots, the cost of which is to be paid by the county, are prepared and ready for election day.

The time for filing certificates in boroughs is not less than ten days before the election, but it will be well to have all the primaries much earlier than this (many townships have fixed on the last Saturday in January as a suitable date) so as to allow ample time for the discharge of the responsible duties with which the auditors will be charged.

Nominations for any borough office may also be made by nomination papers or petitions signed by at least three per centum of the largest entire vote cast for any officer elected at the last election in the borough. To get a name on the official ballot for school director in the borough of Mapleton, for instance, by virtue of nomination papers, or petitions, such papers must be signed by at least three per centum of the number of votes cast for school director at the election last February. Such nomination papers or petitions must be filed with the borough auditors not less than seven days before the election, but should be filed much earlier for the reason heretofore stated with regard to the certificates of nomination.

Objections as to the form of certificates or papers must be sent in writing to, and determined by, the borough auditors. The time for filing such objections is within three days after the last day for filing. Objections as to the validity of certificates or papers in boroughs are filed within the same period, but with the court of common pleas, to be determined by it.

WHAT TO DO IN TOWNSHIPS.

In a large number of the townships of the county the new law works a revolution in the method of naming a ticket. It makes mandatory, in order to get party representation on the official ballot, party primaries. There is no other way for political parties to get representation on the official ballot. Heretofore in many of the townships primaries have not been held, but in lieu thereof one ticket was made up, having printed on it the names of all who desired to run for office, whether democratic or republican, and then the voter on election day made his choice. This was very easy, simple and satisfactory, but the new law sets it aside and puts in its place party primaries or nominating meetings.

In undivided townships, only one certificate will be made out by each political party. It will be filed with the township auditors. But in townships that are divided into two or more election districts, such as Union or Shirley, it will be the duty of the officers of the primary meeting in each election district first to certify to the township auditors the party nominees for judge and inspector of elections and also for registry assessor and then to consolidate the vote of the townships on school directors, supervisors, constable and the other township officers and jointly certify on the blank form furnished by the county commissioners the names of the nominees to the township auditors.

This must be done, according to the letter of the law, at least ten days before the election. But it may be well to reiterate here what was said with regard to this matter under the head of boroughs, that in order to give the auditors sufficient time to properly discharge their duties the primaries should be held not later than the last Saturday in January, and the certificates filed immediately thereafter.

Nomination papers or petitions may also be filed in township affairs, and the candidates thus petitioned for are entitled to be named on the official ballot, providing the papers are signed by at least three per cent. of the largest entire vote cast for any officer elected at the last election in the district or township for which the nomination paper is intended. Such nomination paper must be filed with the auditors at least seven days before the election, but should be filed much sooner than this, as was explained above, so that the auditors may have sufficient time to prepare for election day.

Objections as to the form of any township certificates or paper must be sent in writing to the auditors within three days after the last day for filing, but objections as to the validity of such papers or certificates go to the common pleas court of the county for decision within the same limit of time.

It then becomes the duty of the township auditors to arrange the data filed with them for the official ballot, the expense of printing which is borne by the county. A separate and different ballot will be necessary in each election district, and in the township of Union for instance two sets of ballots will be prepared, one set for each election district. Great care must necessarily be exercised by the auditors in doing this work. A mistake in the form or matter of the ballot might invalidate the election. Application at the county commissioners' office for proper blanks and instructions will doubtless aid auditors materially in concluding their work in a legal manner.

A Furnace Wrecked.

Greenwood Furnace located in Jackson township, the only charcoal furnace in this section, was badly wrecked on Monday night. An explosion occurred at the furnace stack, which shattered it to pieces. A fire then occurred, resulting in the destruction of the frame sheds covering the furnace and part of the grounds. The boiler and engine were also damaged, leaving the furnace badly wrecked. When the frame work surrounding the furnace stack fell James Bogler, who was working at the summit of the huge stone cylinder, was thrown by the explosion to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet, but he fortunately escaped with only a broken leg.

The fierce wind carried sparks from the burning furnace sheds nearly two hundred yards to the handsome residence of Superintendent W. H. Womer, but by the prompt and watchful efforts of the furnace employees the house was saved. To the rear of the furnace stood a shed a hundred feet long containing many hundred bushels of charcoal. This was untouched by the fire owing to the direction of the wind. Total loss is variosly estimated at from $4,000 to $5,000.—*Globe.*

The Shady Side of 1892.

The number of murders committed in the United States in 1892 reached 6,792, as compared with 5,906 in 1891, 4,290 in 1880 and 3,567 in 1889. The causes are classified as follows: Quarrels, 2,937; liquor, 748; unknown, 769; jealousy, 513; by highwaymen, 376; infanticide, 314; resisting arrest, 240; highwaymen killed 148; self-defense, 81; insanity, 111; outrages, 28; strikes, 82; riots, 6. There were 3,860 suicides last year, as compared with 3,331 in 1891, 2,640 in 1890 and 2,224 in 1889. The causes are given as follows: Despondency, 1,463; unknown 684; insanity, 520; domestic infelicity, 296; liquor, 315; disappointee love, 249; ill health, 278; business losses, 55.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucken's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Notice.

—The annual meeting of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company will be held at the home office of said company at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 24th day of January A. D., 1893, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and further to vote upon the proposed removal of the Home Office of said company from Mt. Union, Pa., to Huntingdon, Pa.

J. S. WOODS,
Sec'y.

12-21-tc.

Special Reduction Sale OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

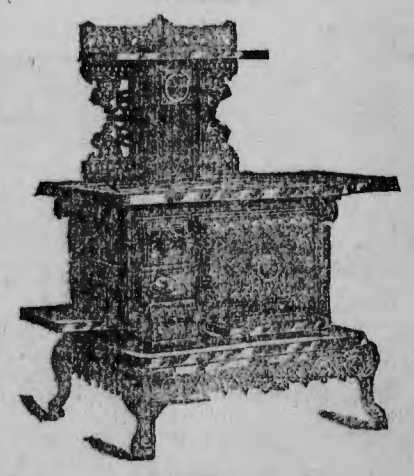
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs,

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

GOVERNORS' DAY.

Chief Executives Inaugurated in a Number of States.

Russell, of Massachusetts, Sworn in for His Third Term.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor William E. Russell, in opening his inaugural address, referred to the fact that this is the third time he has entered upon his duties as Governor of Massachusetts.

After referring to reforms accomplished in his previous administrations he urged upon the Legislature such amendments to the ballot law as would give recognition to minority parties and forbid a recount of ballots. The first count should be fair and final. He urged the abolition of an elected council and the concentration of more power in the Governor and less among the State commissions.

The Governor favored the mobilization of the National Guard of the country at the Columbian Exposition. He suggested the abolition of the State fast day, owing to its lack of reverent observance, and the substitution of a legal holiday in the spring.

On the subject of trade relations the Governor drew attention to the importance to Massachusetts of reciprocity with Canada. The Governor reflected upon the State Prison system, the control of which he said is weak, irresponsible and ineffective.

"The right of self-government by towns and cities, inherited from the Pilgrim Fathers," he said, "should not be interfered with by legislative enactment or the State assumption of municipal functions." As to the effects of such legislation in Boston, he said:

"Against the wish of a great majority of her citizens and the protest of her representatives in the Legislature, other members representing constituencies under no pecuniary responsibility for its support and no more moral responsibility for its efficiency, placed the police force of Boston in the hands of State Commissioners and authorized them by requisition to compel that city to raise by taxation whatever sum in their sovereign judgment was necessary."

Governor Cleaves, of Maine.

Governor Cleaves, of Maine, in his inaugural, noted with satisfaction the great development of the industries of the State by the investment during the past two years of many millions of new capital. Private capital has ceased to flow westward and has found its development at home.

He complimented the generosity, which so handsomely supplemented the State's appropriation for the World's Fair.

On the prohibitory laws, he says:

"The restraining influence of our laws upon the sale of intoxicating liquors has had a marked and beneficial effect. The people of Maine have repeatedly reaffirmed their adherence to all reasonable provisions for the suppression of intemperance; and the educational, moral religious influence constantly being exerted to maintain a healthful public sentiment have had a controlling force in repressing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within our State."

The Governor noted with pleasure the general absence of labor troubles in the State, due to the high intelligence and character of its citizens.

Governor Rich, of Michigan.

The inaugural message of Governor Rich, of Michigan, was unusually brief, and opened with a plea in favor of good roads.

He criticised the operation of the Miner law, which provides for the election of Presidential electors by districts, but did not absolutely recommend its repeal; favored two boards of election inspectors at the polls on election day to facilitate the count and a canvass of the vote for State officers one month earlier than now, and wants legitimate campaign expenses defined.

The Governor asked, among other things, for an additional appropriation for the World's Fair and an effective quarantine against cholera.

The message of the retiring Governor, Winans, calls attention to the excellent financial condition of the State, and the very satisfactory condition of all State institutions. The appropriation for the World's Fair he thought was sufficient. The establishment of a public road system was urged.

New Hampshire's Governor.

Governor John P. Smith, of New Hampshire, in his inaugural address at Concord said that the sum of $108,136 represents the excess of revenue over expenditures during the last fiscal year.

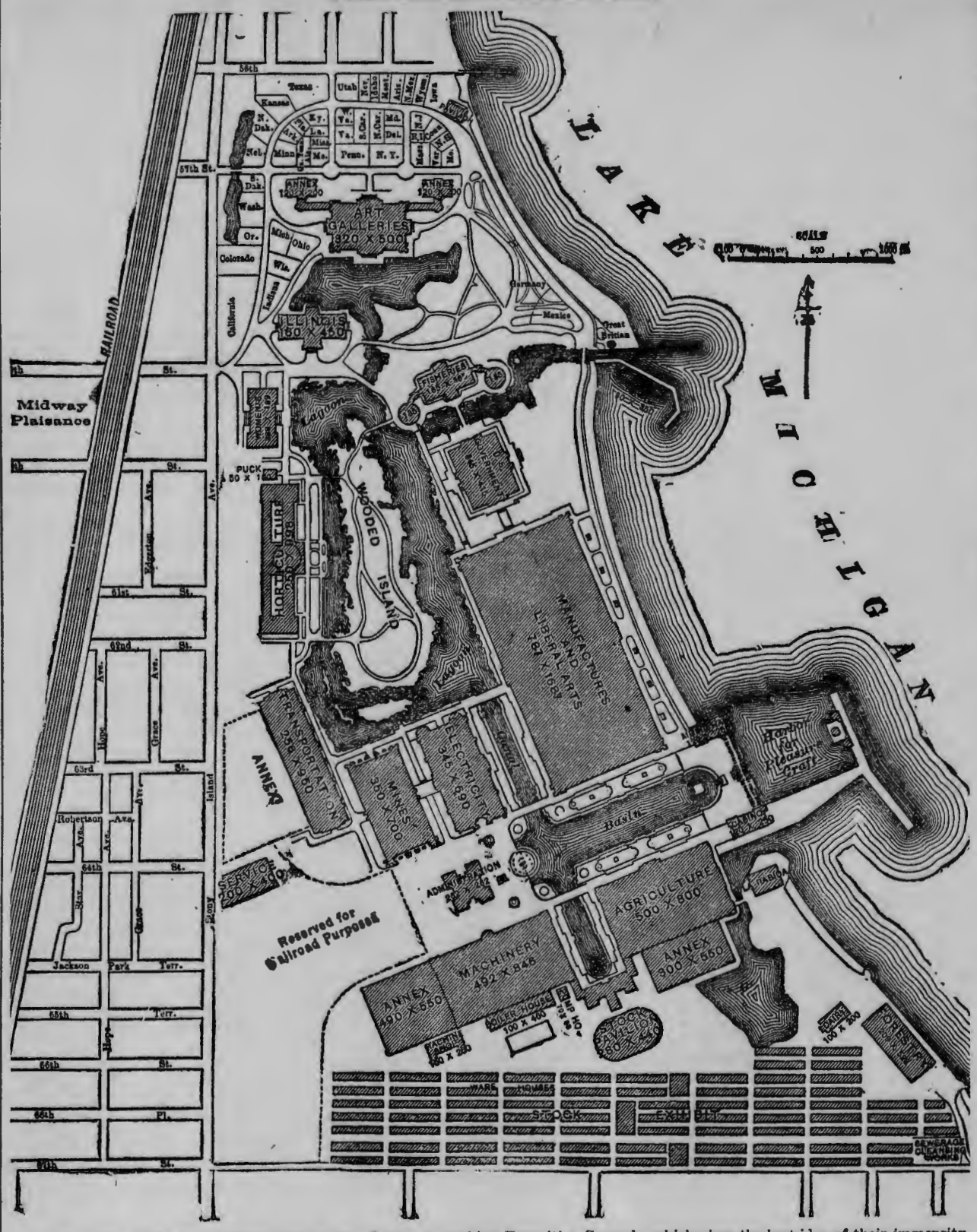
The Governor noted with commendation the wholesome effect of the withdrawal of foreign insurance corporations from business in the State, which caused an increase in the prosperity and the number of domestic companies. The ratio of losses paid to premiums has been reduced from 63.6 to 38.9.

The prohibitory policy has been in effect in New Hampshire for nearly forty years, and Governor Smith deprecated any change.

The Governor also recommended better provision for the National Guard, appropriations additional to the $25,000 already authorized for the World's Fair, and a monument to the heroes of Stark's Brigade at Bennington.

OWING to the frequent rows between civilians and soldiers the German Government has issued orders not to supply sentries with ball cartridges after the present year.

MAP OF JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO, SHOWING GROUND PLAN OF WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



The above is the topographical map of the World's Columbian Exposition Grounds which gives the best idea of their immensity, the locations and relative sizes of the buildings and the transportation accommodations. It is a bird's-eye view of Jackson Park, looking westward, as it will appear to the visitor arriving by the water route from Chicago. The dimensions of the various buildings, lagoons and outdoor exhibits are given, thus making this official ground plan peculiarly valuable for future reference.

LATER NEWS.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY is engaged at Philadelphia, Penn., with preparations for his expedition in the spring to the Arctic regions. In New York he has purchased 4000 pounds of pemmican, the staple food of all Arctic explorers.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, United States Navy, died a few days since at the League Island Navy Yard, Pennsylvania, of congestion of the lungs, brought on by a cold contracted New Year's Day.

AN east-bound passenger train ran into a sleigh-load of people while passing through the town of Sunset, Mich., killing two people outright and fatally injuring two more.

THE Electoral College met at Cheyenne, and cast the three votes of Wyoming for Benjamin Harrison for President.

THE President made the following nominations: First Assistant Postmaster-General—Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee; United States Consul at Three Rivers, Canada—Henry M. Moore, of Washington.

JOHN H. SMYTHE, colored, ex-Minister to Liberia, has been arrested at Washington on a warrant sworn out by J. E. W. Thompson, of New York, also colored, formerly Minister to Hayti, charging him with obtaining money under false pretences.

THE manager of the Brussels (Belgium) branch of the New York Life Insurance Company has made legal complaint against a cashier and a clerk formerly employed by him. He charges them with having absconded with $225,000.

NEARLY all the towns and cities of Northern Mexico, except Monterey and Durango, are effected by an epidemic of typus fever, and the rate of mortality is alarming.

THERE are many idle British steamers. There is nothing to do for 479 vessels of a tonnage of 856,000.

A PLAGUE OF CROWS.

Tens of Thousands of Them Killing Hogs and Sheep.

On the farms of Messrs. E. P. McFatridge and Thomas Alexander, two miles from Harrodsburg, Ky., are tens of thousands of crows. There are so many together that they are starving. They have killed a large hog and ravenously devoured the flesh.

Sheep that are now dropping their lambs not only lose their offspring as food for the crows, but the old ewes that are not strong enough to defend themselves are also devoured. Not a lamb in that locality will be saved unless the immense collection of crows can be gotten rid of.

LOUISIANA'S NEW SENATOR

Donaldson Caffery Appointed to Succeed the Late Mr. Gibson.

Donaldson Caffery, of St. Mary's Parish, was appointed by Governor Foster to be Senator of the United States from Louisiana to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Gibson.

Mr. Caffrey was born in the Parish of St. Mary, La., on September 10, 1835. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Maryland, and graduated with honors. He began life as a pioneer farmer in Drayson County, Texas, but returned to his native State in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in the following year.

The death of his step-daughter, which occurred about this time, necessitated giving his entire time to his large property and his family. When the war came he enlisted in the St. Mary Cannoneers, a home company, from which he resigned after a few months' service to enter a company in active service at the front. At Shiloh he fought under General Gibson.

In 1863 he was made a lieutenant in the Second Louisiana Infantry, but did not serve with the regiment, being transferred to the trans-Missouri department, where he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Joe Walker.

At the close of the war Mr. Caffrey began the practice of his profession in his native parish, and soon rose to prominence as a member of the bar. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1879, and served in that body with conspicuous distinction. At present he is President of the Bar Association of Louisiana.

In the last campaign he became a candidate for State Senator, to which office he was elected by an overwhelming majority. He rendered valuable service as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Caffrey was a prominent leader of the anti-lottery cause. He is identified with the sugar industry of the State, being a large sugar planter. To him is largely due the erection of the Caffrey Central Sugar Factory, the largest in the State.

TWO GOLD-SEEKERS KILLED

A Corporation Trying to Monopolize the Whole Country.

The report of a fatal shooting affray in the new San Juan (Col.) gold fields was confirmed. Two were killed and a number wounded.

The Gable Mining Company is trying to monopolize the whole country and is accused of having taken up claims in fictitious names. There is likely to be serious trouble between the company and the incoming prospectors. The company is hiring all the men it can get at $15 a day. Board is $5 a day; flour costs $25 per 100 pounds, and everything else is in proportion.

The rush to the district continues, and according to late information there are 2700 men there now.

THIRTY-NINE new vessels will be added to the French Navy this year, including eight cruisers, one submarine boat and thirty torpedo boats of various kinds for use inshore and upon the high seas.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

J. B. WATSON, the richest man in Kansas, is worth $8,000,000.

GENERAL WEAVER'S favorite drink is buttermilk sweetened with sugar.

THE late Congressman Samuel J. Randall's estate amounted to only $789.74.

CLEVELAND was the only President to deliver his inauguration address extempore.

PRESIDENT HARRISON will retire from the Presidency at the round age of sixty years.

THE Russian Czar and the Siamese King have one taste in common—each is a bicycle rider.

GENERAL PATRICK A. COLLINS, now one of Boston's leading lawyers, began life as a cabinet maker.

THE heaviest man in Congress is John W. Rife, of Pennsylvania. A special chair is provided for him.

ALDERMAN KNILL, the Lord Mayor of London, began life in London as an apprentice to a fruit broker.

JOHN L. MITCHELL, of Michigan, is the rich man of the present Congress. He is worth about $30,000,000.

MRS. U. S. GRANT has probably over a score of pictures of her husband—paintings, photographs and crayons.

PRESIDENT DIAZ is said to own shares in every railroad, telegraph, telephone and electric company in Mexico.

EX-GOVERNOR RUSK, of Wisconsin, set the fashion of not having an inaugural ball when the administration was re-elected.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER, although eighty years old, is an indefatigable worker with her pen. She spends hours at her desk every day.

SENATOR COCKRELL'S brother, the Congressman-elect, is of heavy build, the Senator being spare and wiry. Both were Confederate soldiers.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is said to be a great admirer of Herbert Spencer, to whom he has made a number of gifts. The latest is said to be a fine piano.

GENERAL ROCHE, who is reported to have joined the Mexican revolutionists, is known throughout the country as "The Tiger." He was one of Maximilian's generals.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB, the historian and philanthropist, died, after a brief illness, at the Coleman House, in New York City, a few days since, where she had lived for a number of years.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has received from John F. Healy, Consul at Funchal, Madeira Islands, a cane made from the wood of a house on Porto Santo, occupied by Christopher Columbus at the time he was a resident there.

ORANGE JUDD, for many years the publisher of the American Agriculturist, and a writer on agricultural affairs, is dead. He established the sorghum industry in America, and was a Government statistician. He was also a Long Island railroad director.

ELIJAH W. HALFORD, the Private Secretary of President Harrison, was for many years the managing and afterward the editor-in-chief of the Indianapolis Journal, which belongs to Consul-General John C. New. He will probably return to his desk after March 4th.

THE rice lands of Southwestern Louisiana are selling at $10 to $15 per acre and will yield $30 to $35 per acre net each year.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE New York Legislature met at Albany and the Assembly organized by the election of William Sulzer, of New York, as Speaker; in the Senate a lively debate took place over the bill to postpone the Constitutional Convention election. Governor Flower's message was received.

GOVERNOR LUZON B. MORRIS, of New Haven, the fifty-fifth Governor of Connecticut, was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

JOSEPH AND HENRY AUSTIN, eleven and thirteen years old, while skating on Lake Quapassaug, Waterbury, Conn., went through the ice into fifty feet of water and were both drowned.

HENRY CABOT LODGE has been nominated for United States Senator by a caucus majority of the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE Hon. William Collins Whitney, of New York City, sat at rest all gossip associating his name with Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He repeated for publication what he has told his friends since election day. This is: "I am not to be a member of the Cabinet."

THE Republican legislative caucus at Augusta, Me., unanimously nominated Eugene Hale for United States Senator.

NEW YORK CITY was visited by a violent gale, and nearly twelve inches of snow fell. Much damage was done in the suburbs by the heavy storm. Navigation was made difficult and the coast was swept by a very high tide.

A FIREMAN named Charles Baldwin was killed and several passengers were slightly injured in a railroad collision near Mott Haven, N. Y.

TOGETHER with a presentment declaring the Columbian celebration expenses exorbitant and illegal, the Kings County (N. Y.) Grand Jury returned thirty-three indictments against Brooklyn and county officials.

FIRE destroyed the West Brighton Casino, the tall observatory and other buildings, valued at $100,000, at Coney Island, New York's seaside resort.

South and West.

THE Legislature of Montana, California, Minnesota, Ohio and North Dakota met and organized.

THE official canvass of the vote of Oregon at the recent election shows the following results: Harrison, 35,002; Cleveland, 14,243; Weaver, 26,875; Bidwell, 2281; Pierce (Democratic-Populist Elector), 35,813.

A SERIES of explosions of natural gas in Chicago, Ill., injured several employes and many firemen. Four blasts partially wreck the printing house of Donohue & Henneberry.

AT a caucus at Jefferson City of Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature, United States Senator F. M. Cockrell was unanimously nominated to succeed himself.

REPORTS from Bakersville, N. C., and neighboring points, on the day afterward, indicated that the alleged bloody riot there was a hoax.

AUTHORITATIVE denials were made of the reports of the bloody rioting in Bakersville, N. C.

THE breaking of an ice gorge caused $100,000 damage to shipping in the Ohio River at Cincinnati; the storm was general throughout the West.

THE Democratic caucus for United States Senator at Sacramento, Cal., had fifty-nine present. Carlson, Independent, did not go in. The first ballot resulted: White, forty six; Wilson, of Tehama, seven, and Lynch, six. The second ballot was unanimously for White.

Washington.

ORDERS were issued at the Treasury Department directing the shipment from Philadelphia to Chicago of 86,000 souvenir coins, all minted up to date. These 86,000 coins were the last having 1893 on them, all others having the year 1894 on them.

A DELEGATION of three Seneca Indians from the Indian Territory, in charge of J. J. Spencer, an interpreter, called on Secretary Noble. Their visit to Washington was to protest in the name of their tribe against the passage of a bill annexing the Seneca reservation to the Territory of Oklahoma.

THE President made the following nominations: Gilbert A. Pierce, of Minnesota, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Portugal; George W. Bartch, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah.

SECRETARY ELKINS has appointed a Board of Officers to suggest remedies for the bad sanitary conditions of army posts.

SECRETARY ELKINS forwarded to Congress an estimate from Major-General Schofield of $1,525,000, required for the use of the War Department for "buildings for garrisons of Atlantic and Gulf posts."

THE President nominated Captain William T. Sampson, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, vice Commodore Folger, resigned.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of Gilbert A. Pierce as Minister to Portugal.

THE classification of the postal service, under the act of January 16, 1892, has been extended to all free delivery postoffices.

THE Navy Department has received an official dispatch stating that the trial of the Monterey, at San Francisco, Cal., was a success in every way.

Foreign.

THE Cunard Company issued from London an official statement that the Gallia proceeded on her voyage because her coal was low and the Umbria was not thought to be in serious danger.

BRIGANDS are committing many outrages in Russian Poland.

THE commission of the Duke of Almodovar del Valle as Spanish Minister at Washington was signed by Queen Regent Christina.

FIFTEEN men were killed by an explosion in a Russian mine.

A RIOT occurred among the striking miners in the Saar District of Germany.

EIGHT people lost their lives in a railway collision in Hungary.

THE Pope has declined to receive Senor Valeria, the Spanish envoy recently appointed, on the ground that he has written immoral novels.

TWENTY THOUSAND bales of cotton were destroyed by fire in Liverpool, England. Three firemen were killed.

THE snow was so deep in Berlin that it was found necessary to substitute sleighs for cabs and other wheeled vehicles. There was a scarcity of coal, due to the miners' strike in the Saar District.

WITH the commencement of the new year the price of registration of mail matter was reduced to eight cents. This makes the entire cost of sending a registered letter or package through the mails but ten cents, a much more convenient form for the public than under the old rates.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 15.

Lesson Text: "Encouraging the People," Haggai ii., 1-9—Golden Text: Psalm cxxvii., 1—Commentary.

The prophecies of Haggai and Zechariah should be read in connection with the historical books of Ezra and Nehemiah, for these prophets were specially commissioned to encourage the people to rebuild the temple and the city. After the foundation of the temple was laid, as we learned in last lesson, enemies hindered the work, and it ceased until the second year of Darius, where our present lesson begins (Ez. iv., 24).

1. "In the second year of Darius the king, in the sixth month, in the first day of the month, came the word of the Lord by Haggai the prophet." Haggai, like every true prophet, was simply the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message (verse 13).

2. "Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts, saying, This people say, The time is not come—the time that the Lord's house should be built." This phrase "speaketh or saith the Lord of Hosts" is found thirteen times in this short prophecy and "saith the Lord" is found seven times, while the name "Lord" in capitals (which is always Jehovah) is found altogether in the thirty-eight verses of this prophecy at least thirty-four times. So we are not to see Haggai, whose name is mentioned but nine times (and that is an unusual number for so short a prophecy), but only Jehovah, and Haggai as His spokesman. Notice that the Lord observes what people say, and also what they think (Ezek. xi., 5, xxxiii., 30; Jer. xi., 18, 19).

3. "Then came the Word of the Lord by Haggai the prophet, saying, The words of the people are wrong words;" they indicated a lack of sympathy with God in His purposes. The house of the Lord now being built is the church, which is His body (Heb. iii., 6; I Pet. ii., 5; I Cor. iii., 9; Eph. ii., 19-22), and there is much indifference to it on the part of the Lord's people as there was to the temple in the days of Haggai. The Word of the Lord was sent to correct the people and bring them into sympathy with God and His purposes. See Isa. viii., 20, R. V. margin.

4. "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?" They were neglecting the temple, the house of Jehovah, and attending to their own houses. The church is a spiritual building to be gathered out of all Nations and presented to Christ as His Bride in order that He may return with her to establish His Kingdom on earth and fill the earth with His glory; but the Lord might well say to the various denominations which make up the visible church: "Is it time for you to be so occupied with your own little company instead of working earnestly to complete My body?" "Is it time for you to be spending hundreds of thousands of dollars upon church buildings instead of sending the Gospel to the heathen?"

5. "Now, therefore, thus saith the Lord of Hosts, Consider your ways." Because of the neglected condition of His house He would have them stop and consider. He would have them look at things from His standpoint—like Jeremiah when he said, "Is it nothing to you all ye that pass by? Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow which is done unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me in the day of His fierce anger" (Lam. i., 12). When we think of Jesus waiting and longing for the completion of His church, that He may come again for the conversion of His people Israel and of the world, may we not hear Him saying, "Is it nothing to you?" "Consider your ways," and see that as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are My ways than your ways (Isa. lv., 9).

6. "Ye have sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough." Count the sevenfold disappointment in this and the ninth verse, and compare Isa. lv., 2, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread and your labor for that which satisfieth not?" Men labor in vain and spend their strength for naught (Isa. xlix., 4) when they are out of harmony with God; but when God is working in us, though it may sometimes seem that our labor is in vain, it is never really so. His word may not accomplish what we please, but it will accomplish what He pleases (Isa. lv., 11), and our work is not in vain in the Lord (I Cor. xv., 58). Wages in a bag with holes make us think of the treasures on earth which the Saviour contrasted with the treasure in heaven (Luke xii., 33).

7. "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, Consider your ways." The Holy Spirit never repeats needlessly. The fifth verse was in connection with the desolation and neglect of the Lord's house, but this is in connection with their own desolation or fruitless toil. In this and the next verse, with verses 4 and 5 of the next chapter, there is an interesting sevenfold command (Consider. Go up. Bring wood, Build the house. Be strong. Work. Fear not) each part of which we may well take to ourselves in reference to our part in completing the church. There will be nothing but failure in our lives as long as we neglect the Lord's work, and even though one should amass the wealth of Babylon, in one hour it shall come to naught (Rev. xviii., 17).

8. "Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house, and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord." We have nothing to do with difficulties, either real or apparent. It is ours to obey; results are with God. His pleasure and His glory are everything. Even Christ pleased not Himself, and one of His last joyful testimonies was "I have glorified Thee on the earth" (Rom. xv., 3, John xvii., 4). Let us take as our daily mottoes, "For Thy Pleasure," "For Jesus' Sake," "Glorify God" (Rev. iv., 11; II Cor. iv., 11; I Cor. vi., 20), and live to build the house.

9. "Why? saith the Lord of Hosts. Because of mine house that is waste, and ye run every man into his own house." If we seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness we have the promise that all else will be added (Math. vi., 33); whereas if we seek first our own interests there is the probability that whatever we may accumulate, God will blow it away or suddenly take us away from it.

This seems a strange place to close the lesson. I trust teachers will go on to consider the threefold assurance of i., 13; ii., 4, 5, 8, concerning His presence, His Spirit and His wealth. Note also thrice "Be strong" of chapter ii., 4 and compare Josh. i., 6-9; II Chron. xxxii., 7, 8; xv., 7; but be warned by II Chron. xxvi., 15, 17. Fail not to note the great shaking of chapter ii., 6, 7, and compare Heb. xii., 25-29; x., 35-37. Ere that great shaking comes the church will be gathered in and out of the storm, and the elect remnant of Israel will also be safely hidden (Ps. i., 1-6; Isa. xxvi., 19-21; Luke xxi., 36; Rev. iii., 10). Then will all thrones against Christ be destroyed and He shall reign forever.—Lesson Helper.

STANDING on one's dignity is as uncertain a way to get along in this world as walking on stilts.—Atchison Globe.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

13TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman spoke in favor of soon disposing of the Anti-Option bill——Mr. Chandler offers a bill designating four new classes of immigrants to be excluded——A commission so settle the Pacific Railroad indebtedness was appointed.

14TH DAY.—The Senate bill permitting M. P. Deady, United States Judge for the District of Oregon, to resign on or after March 4 next and thereupon to be entitled to draw his salary as Judge during his life, was passed——Senate bill to pay to the assignees of the late John Roach, shipbuilder, $28,160 balance due on the Dolphin, was discussed for over an hour by Messrs. Mitchell, Chandler and Peffer, in its favor, and Messrs. Vest and McPherson, and finally was laid aside without action——The Anti-Option bill was then taken up and Mr. Vilas addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

15TH DAY.—The Quarantine bill was discussed; the resolution calling on the State Department for information as to whether the bill to suspend immigration is in conflict with any treaty with a foreign Government was agreed to——Mr. Chandler argued in favor of strict quarantine and immediate suspension of steerage traffic.

16TH DAY.—A bill to provide a temporary Government for Alaska was introduced by Mr. Platt. It provides for a Governor and a Secretary, and directs the President to appoint seven Commissioners, with powers of County Judges, at an annual salary of $2000.

In the House.

15TH DAY.—At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order and the Chaplain offered prayer——Mr. Martin called up the private pension bills on the calendar. One bill was passed, and then the House adjourned without a quorum, being able to muster only 148 votes.

16TH DAY.—The House considered private pension bills coming over from last session as unfinished business. There was a bare quorum in attendance——By unanimous consent the House then proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the Fortifications Appropriation bill. There was no general debate. The bill was passed without amendment. It appropriates $1,733,055——The District Appropriation bill was reported.

17TH DAY.—The day's session was an uneventful one. The attendance was small, and nothing but private business was considered. About twenty-five private pension bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

18TH DAY.—The House was engaged the entire day in the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which was not disposed of.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Final Returns Make Cleveland's Majority 108.

The composition of the Electoral College, chosen on the 8th of November, is at length definitely ascertained, the last question in dispute having been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon, which gives to a Democratic-Populist candidate for Elector disputed votes which were cast in counties where his name appeared twice on the official ballot. The Electors, as chosen by the several States, are politically divided as follows:

	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama	11	..	..
Arkansas	8	..	..
California	8	1	
Colorado	..	.	4
Connecticut	6		..
Delaware	3	.	..
Florida	4	..	..
Georgia	18	..	..
Idaho	..	..	3
Illinois	24	..	.
Indiana	15	..	..
Iowa	..	13	..
Kansas	..	..	10
Kentucky	13	..	.
Louisiana	8	..	..
Maine	..	6	..
Maryland	8	..	..
Massachusetts	..	15	..
Michigan	5	9	..
Minnesota	..	9	..
Mississippi	9	..	..
Missouri	17	..	..
Montana	..	8	.
Nebraska	..	8	..
Nevada	..	..	3
New Hampshire	..	4	..
New Jersey	10		..
New York	36	..	..
North Carolina	11	..	..
North Dakota	..	..	3
Ohio	1	23	..
Oregon	..	3	1
Pennsylvania	..	32	..
Rhode Island	..	4	..
South Carolina	9	..	..
South Dakota	..	4	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	15	..	..
Vermont	..	4	..
Virginia	12	..	.
Washington	..	4	..
West Virginia	6		..
Wisconsin	12	..	.
Wyoming	..	3	..
Total	276	144	24

Total number of votes.....444
Cleveland's majority.....108

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

One Man Shot Dead and Five Probably Fatally Wounded.

The bloodiest fight in Magoffin County's history took place a few days ago about one mile from Salyersville, Ky. There were eight or ten of the county's best citizens engaged on each side armed with repeating rifles and navy pistols, and the trouble, which had its inception in a trivial matter the day before, culminated in a pitched battle. Casualties so far as known were:

John Davis was killed by a pistol shot, said to have been fired after he was disabled and disarmed; W. F. Deskins, constable, was fatally wounded by a shot in the right hip, the ball ranging upward through the bowels; Monteville Deskins, a Justice of the Peace, left a bloody trail on the snow through a woodland near the scene of the tragedy, and was supposed to be fatally wounded. The gun with which he is known to have been armed was found next day in the woods. Shepherd Cole, Coroner of the county, received some fearful blows with a clubbed gun. Brice Patrick was shot through the bowels, and was reported to be dying. T. Patrick, a brother of ex-Sheriff J. C. Patrick, received a rifle ball along the right side of his head, and was at first supposed to be dead, but he rallied.

Reports as to who was immediately responsible for the terrible affair are conflicting, and it is not even known who fired the fatal shots.

HEREAFTER no comet will be considered genuine unless the name is blown in the bottle.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Were Killed and Four Were Badly Injured.

By an explosion of gas at Pittsburg, Penn., the house 1010 Sarah street, South Side, was wrecked, three persons killed and several injured. The list of killed is as follows: Thomas Dovey, aged thirty-five, ironworker; Sophia Dovey, aged thirty-three; Mary Dovey, aged two years. The injured were: William Dovey, aged seven, burned and hurt by bricks; taken to South Side Hospital; William Harris, ironworker, severely burned; Mrs. Harris, hurt by falling wall; child of Mrs. Harris, burned and severely bruised.

The house was jointly occupied by the families of Thomas Dovey and William Harris. The latter family occupied three rooms on the third floor. Harris goes to work at 7 o'clock. He arose shortly after 6, leaving his wife and child in bed, and taking the scuttle in one hand and a lighted lamp in the other, started down stairs to the cellar for coal. Harris reached the bottom steps, when suddenly the very air seemed turned to fire, which, for a moment, blinded him and caused intense pain. At the same time he felt himself caught up and hurled half way up the steps, while his lighted lamp was shattered against a post.

The neighborhood was shaken by the terrific explosion, and the few persons on the street saw the house totter for a moment, then the roof fell in, followed by the right wall. The upper floor was crushed in and fell, carrying it to the first, which held, and this alone saved Harris's life. Meanwhile the harvest of death had been awful, for the Dovey family was wiped out of existence, save the young son.

The second floor, the brick wall, and the roof simply crushed the ceiling as though it was paper, and sleeping calmly in their beds, Thomas Dovey, his wife and the child in the cradle by their side, were wakened only to be crushed and buried in the ruins. A policeman passing sent in an alarm at once, and soon a large force of men was placed at work to rescue the imprisoned inmates. Mrs. Harris and her child were found easily and taken out. They were cut and badly frightened. Then Harris was taken out easily, but it took twenty-five minutes to dig to where the Doveys were imprisoned. They were alive when reached, but died as they were being taken out.

There was neither natural or illuminating gas in the house, and it is supposed that the gas leaked into the cellar from one of the large mains on the street. The loss is $1500.

A DIME MUSEUM advertises a "horseback pianist." Probably plays galops exclusively.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 32½	@	$2 35
Medium, 1892, choice	1 92½	@	1 95
Pea, 1892, choice	—	@	1 90
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 50	@	2 65
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 75	@	—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	28	@	30
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	27
Western, firsts	28	@	30
Western, seconds	25	@	27
Western, thirds	20	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	23	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	24½
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	24	@	26
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	19	@	21
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	19	@	21
W. Factory, seconds	16	@	16½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	15	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11¼	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¼	@	—
Full cream, good to prime	10⅛	@	11
Part skims, choice	7	@	8½
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6½
Part skims, common	3	@	4
Full skims	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	30	@	31
Western—Fresh, fancy	29	@	30
Limed—State	23½	@	24
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb	—	@	—
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb	9	@	12
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb	9	@	11
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl	8 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	18	@	23
1891, prime	16	@	21
1891, common to good	16	@	21
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	11½	@	12
Western, per lb	11½	@	13
Spring Chickens, local, lb	9	@	—
Western per lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, per lb	6½	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	9	@	10½
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	70	@	1 00
Western, per pair	70	@	90
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 75
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY PACKED.			
Turkeys—Jersey, per lb	15	@	16
Chickens—Phila., per lb	14	@	17
Western, per lb	10	@	11
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	9	@	11
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	12	@	16
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	8	@	12
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	2 25
White, per doz	3 00	@	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 12	@	2 37
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	79¾	@	81
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	64	@	66
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	49	@	49½
Oats—No. 2 White	42¼	@	42½
Mixed Western	36½	@	38
Hay—Good to Choice	65	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	55	@	60
Lard—City Steam	10.25c	@	10.50c

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A new nickel mine has been discovered at Keokuk, Iowa.

Hard coal loses 8 per cent. in bulk, per annum, when exposed to the weather; soft coal loses 12 per cent.

Platinum can now be drawn into wire strands so fine that 27 twisted together can be inserted into the hollow of a hair.

An air brake instruction car has just been finished at the Cleveland shops of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

There are volcanoes in Africa, in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and even amid the eternal ice and snows that surround the Southern Pole.

A further discovery of plumbago has been made at Baddegama, in the Galle district, Ceylon, the vein being four feet thick and lying close to the surface.

M. Trouvo, a Parisian electrician, first introduced electric jewels to be worn in the hair or as pins and brooches, and also invented small portable bat teries for lighting the same.

In accordance with the wishes of the Consul-General of France, the Prefect of Seine-et-Marne has ordered the destruction of the barberry in this department, as it is thought to cause rust upon wheat, and thus injures agriculture.

The blackening of incandescent bulbs, and the consequent deterioation of the quantity of light, is pronounced by a leading electrical journal to be one of the most practical questions with which electric-light engineers have to deal.

Mining along the foothills of the Sierra in Merced County, California, is not profitable, except in very wet winters. There is plenty of coarse gold in the hills above Dry Creek, but water is only obtainable for a short period in the season.

Electricity, where unretarded by atmospheric influences, travels at the rate of 288,000 miles a second. Along a wire, it is, of course, vastly slower; a perceptible period of time is occupied by the electric current in sending telegrams over long distances.

A "lawn and parlor bicycle" has been invented. This new machine is a regular bicycle fastened to the floor by a rod and revolving in any sized circle suited to a room. It is propelled by means of levers which, taken one in each hand, can be handled by a child without inconvenience.

It is stated on good authority that the Thomson-Houston Company has obtained possession of a practical storage battery system for street railways. The system, it is asserted, reduces the cost to a minimum far less than any other storage battery system. The invention is that of a young New York man, formerly of Peabody, and the price paid is reported to have been about $50,000.

On a clear night an ordinary human eye can discover about 1000 stars in the northern hemisphere, most of which send their light from distances which we cannot measure. How large they must be! Round these 1000 stars circle 50,000 other stars of various sizes. Beside single stars we know of systems of stars moving round one another. Still we are but a short way into space as yet! Outside our limits of vision and imagination there are, no doubt, still larger spaces.

More Likely to Find It.

Weekwit—What ridiculous advice is printed in the newspapers. Look at this: "Don't go into the water after a hearty meal."

"What is there ridiculous about that?"

Weekwit—Well, you may go in the water after a hearty meal, but I go in after a bath.—[Puck.

Unselfish.

Sweet Girl—Is you love for me absolutely unselfish?"

Adorer—Absolutely.

Sweet Girl—Then I wish you'd go somewhere else tonight. Jack Hansom promised to call.—[New York Weekly.

It is a New Yorker who says that the old complaint that there is no good public or semi-public library in New York is particularly true.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A TREE-TOAD'S TALK.

"'Scurious like!" said the tree-toad,
"I've twittered for rain all day;
And I got up soon,
And hollored till noon,
But the sun hit blazed away
Till I just climbed down in a crawfish hole
Weary of heart and sick of soul!

"Dozed away for an hour,
And tackled the thing again;
And I sung and sung,
Till I knowed my lung
Was just about to give in;
And then thinks I, if it don't rain now,
There's nothin' in singin' anyhow!

"Once in awhile some farmer
Would come a-drivin' past,
And he'd hear my cry,
And stop and sigh,
Till I just laid back at last,
And hollered rain till I thought my th'oat
Would burst wide open at every note!

"But I fetched her! oh, I fetched her!
'Cause a little while ago,
As I a kind o' set with one eye shet,
And a singin' soft and low,
A voice drapped down on my fevered brain,
Sayin', 'If you'll just hush I'll rain!'"
—[St. Louis Republic.

TO MAKE MOONLIGHT.

Skating by moonlight is a very attractive sport, and as the moon is not always on hand it is great fun to put on an old suit of clothes and carry a torch. To make a torch, shred out a piece of old rope, then lay the tow flat on the ground, forming a band about ten inches broad. Dust this over with powdered rosin, and then take a piece of an old broom shaft, and having poured some tar over the tow roll it round the shaft, binding it tight with thick wire. A large Chinese lantern answers as well as a torch on a calm night.—[New York Advertiser.

GREETINGS SENT BY A STORK.

An interesting story is told in a foreign paper of a stork that traveled wisely and well. For years he and his mate regularly built their nest in the park at Schloss Ruhleben, near Berlin. The owner of the castle, desiring to ascertain whether the same stork always returned there, ordered that a steel ring, on which was engraved the name of the place and the date, 1890, should be fastened round the bird's left leg. Last spring the stork came back as usual to the park and upon its other leg was a ring of silver bearing the inscription: "India sends Germany her greeting."—[Our Animal Friends.

A RIVER OF INK.

A curious phenomen occurs in "Darkest Africa," where runs a small water course which the chemistry of nature has turned into a stream of real ink. The formation is obtained by the union of two small rivulets, of which one is strongly impregnated with iron to a high percentage, while the second brook, percolating through a peat marsh, absorbs gallic acid. Nature knows no waste—nor man either, when he is pressed to it—hence letters are comfortably written with this singular ink of Mother Earth. A gentleman returning from Algeria, the neighborhood or this chemistry shop, found it in common use there.—[New York Press.

BLOWING SOAP BUBBLES.

There are many ingenious and pleasing tricks to be played with soap bubbles. Take a wire ring and hang a large soap bubble from it. This may sound hard but it is easy to do. Be careful to remove with your finger the drop of water which will hang at the bottom of the bubble and which will weaken it. Put your blowing tube through the bladder gently and blow a small bubble. It will fall to the bottom of the other and stay there without breaking it. You must be careful to blow the smaller bubble lighter than the larger. In order to do this shake out the water from your tube before blowing the smaller bubble. Here are some hints for getting a good mixture from which to blow bubbles: Dissolve about an ounce of the strongest washing soap in a pint of distilled water, or, in the absence of that, rain water. Cork it well and keep in a cool place. At the end of eight days it will be in good condition for use. Only pour out as much at one time as you need for your experiments. It may thus be made to last for a very long time.—[New York Advertiser.

Kindness.

Written for the ITEM.

When we note the surging sea of population with which we are numbered, with all the excellencies of individuals who elbow with us in the throng, as well as the reckless, degraded and disgraced creatures of humanity, we find one trait of character visible in each and all, viz: approval of kindness. We all like to be treated kindly. The lowest man in the muddiest gutter will remember a kind act shown him. The man without a penny will be grateful for a cup of water from a willing hand. The child on a bed of sickness will forever remember the kind visitor who brought her a flower or a tempting morsel of food. The wife who has sank beneath the burden of family and home will revere the neighbor who has stayed the burden for her till health and strength have been restored. The man who watches the last spark of hope as it flickers out in a business crash will continually say a good word for him who said, "I'll stand to your back—go on, good fellow." The boy—yes, even the boy who is rude, thoughtless, dirty and idle, will remember to his grand-children the kind acts shown him by those about him when he was a boy. The fact is we all appreciate kindness; we also covet it for ourselves, whether or not we show it to others.

Go lower and consider animal life and the same rule is proven. Animals desire kindness same as human beings. Show kindness to a fierce animal and he will protect you. (How often the dog defends without being asked.) Show kindness to a timid animal and it will flee to you for protection. This rule is a law natural in man, partially so in the brute. The law of kindness is taught us naturally, and in words and acts. The fullness of this law melts into the greater law taught by Christ in the New Testament—the law of Love. Kindness and Love are the sweets of life. They are taught from within, showing the unwritten law of God in the heart. They are taught us by God himself in the person of Jesus Christ in words and life. Their acceptance is necessary to eternal life. If you wish to know how those will fare in judgment who have died without hearing of Christ and his atonement, turn to Rom. 2, 14-15. It is evident that God intended that we should have the best things in life close and within easy access to us. Strange, as are many of man's acts, that he is so negligent of their enjoyment. We will gain but little enjoyment or satisfaction without reading. By reading the Gospel by John and applying any degree of consideration to it, we gain much light on kindness and love. To re-read it we get more, and the more we read it the more we get from it, and nearer are we to the giver of it and the maker of us—God.

F. W. R.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 7.

Population, 408.

Last consecutive number, 1070.

No. 32 has been released on parole.

The hospital contains four patients.

A new door has been placed in Ward C.

The cells in Ward B are almost completed.

About 75 tons of ice were housed this week.

Officer Bowman is working on a model of Ward A.

Nos. 393 and 138 received their final discharges on Wednesday.

The carpenters are putting in the stairways in the new brush shop.

The machinists are making a new set of boxes for the dynamo engines.

The chopper in the meat market has been repaired and the knives reset.

The carpenters placed a new waste box in the boiler room since our last issue.

The boiler house consumed 895,772 pounds of coal during the month of December.

Twenty-one visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week by Usher Logan.

The machinists did some repair work on one of the wringers in the laundry recently.

Allegheny county increased our population by sending in an inmate on Thursday.

No. 587 voluntarily returned to the Reformatory on Thursday and went out again on Friday to serve his parole.

The steam-fitters have been at work on the heating apparatus in the brush shop, the greater part of this week.

A type-setting contest occurred in the office of the *Record* yesterday, between Nos. 570 and 905, in which 570 became the victor.

Our New Year's dinner was fully up to the usual standard of excellence, and was greatly enjoyed by all who partook of it.

The band gave a concert in the guard room on Monday. The members are fast becoming good musicians under the directions of Prof. Thom.

Deputy Supt. Smith's ponies became frightened at the blowing of the whistle yesterday morning and succeeded in getting away from the driver, slightly breaking the sleigh and harness.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1893, A. P. Stever, Guardian of Emma Dell, will sell the real estate of James A. and Christiana Dell, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land containing 40 acres, more or less, situate in Cass township. The improvements consist of a log dwelling house, frame stable, and other outbuildings. See advertisement and bills.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Christiana Dell, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Christiana Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DELL, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.

Aug. 31-tf.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56		9 56	12 56	
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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